HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,272—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LEIGHTON BROS.
MILK
WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5384	MOLDAVIA	9950
17th "	VICTORIA	6982	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	9803	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5384	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	8586
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	9803	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9805	.....	.....
19th "	ARCADIA	9803	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	P. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Collefani	7,587	8th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 100.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbero vich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive [illegible]
Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

[illegible]CKS & CO., LD.,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd Sept, on arrival of the English Mail,

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Sept. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiadi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

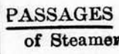
S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 7th Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or. MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....Rs. 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	15th	Sept. 1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	29th	"
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,502	13th	Oct. "
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,353	19th	"
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd	Nov. "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & Co., 19, Hornby Road, [illegible]

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GREAT
SECRET OF SUCCESS IS
EARNESTNESS,
"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 6,000
To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS ?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 5th November 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 12th November 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

? WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	3,000
1 Do.	"	200
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	" " 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 6,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only,
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS.
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, [illegible]

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Acouite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.
REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Ristl, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S A[illegible] BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from [illegible] Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Boyce & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Ma[illegible]

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOT "ONE OF THE BEST" BUT "THE BEST."

WATSON'S DUNDEE

WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 250 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 12	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 1	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 5	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 1	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 5	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 12	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 6	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 0	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	45 12	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	46 9	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	47 7	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 13	56 10	48 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death or a yearly payment of [illegible] Premium would generally elsewhere be Rs. 930 only instead of Rs. [illegible]
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments reaching into old age, he may assure Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being those from the [illegible] being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family [illegible] sum or of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or [illegible] by yearly payments of Rs. [illegible]

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND [illegible]

Whose income [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1904, AT 9 P.M.
AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
30 PERFORMERS.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
For further particulars see future Advts.

FOR SALE.

A BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, Stables and a Chawl, situated at Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel, containing 8319 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Nos. 293 and 293 (B). Offers for sale by private contract invited.
Apply to
MESSRS. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
32, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE TIME for the RECEIPT of TENDERS for the Work of Printing required by the Municipality is EXTENDED to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.
W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th August, 1904.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

31ST, 24TH, 26TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER,
AND
1ST AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that 3rd and Final Entries CLOSE on TUESDAY, 6th September, 1904.
CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 30th August, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.
VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52–59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rupees 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 7th September 1904 and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1904.

7. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1904, at the time of issue of Debentures.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1904.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 7th September, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 23rd August, 1904.

SMOKELESS
SPORTING POWDERS.
CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.
"AMBERITE"
AND
"SMOKELESS DIAMOND."

The above can be procured from the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, BOMBAY; also from the following native dealers:
MOHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY & SONS.
ESOOFALLY MOHOMEDALLY & CO.
ABDOOLALLY NOORBHOY.
ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFBHOY.
AGENTS:
FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as the bank on 1903 and 1902 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same [illegible] 1903 and 1902, respectively.
[illegible] Bombay Harbour on the 1st of [illegible] and Departures of Vessels [illegible].
[illegible] in advance...Rs. 10.
[illegible] Rs. 12.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.
W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. C. R. HOPPLEWELL, has THIS DAY SEVERED ALL CONNECTION with our Firm.
F. R. HILL & CO.
Bombay, 2nd Sepember, 1904.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 350 of 1904.
In the Matter of MEGHRAJ GUNGABAX, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects—Dated this 1st day of September, 1904.
W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—
LUKHMIDAS VEERJI, late of Bombay Kutchi Lohana Hindu Merchant.
UMED PREMCHAND, late of Bombay Salvi Hindu Merchant.
JOAO LOURENCO D'SOUZA, late of Goa Portuguese Inhabitant.
REBECCA SAMUEL, a Beni Israel, late a Cook, in the employ of the Rev. Hume, Bombay.
AISAI (widow of BALLA RAMA) late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
NARSUBAI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
GANPATSINGH KISSONSINGJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
BERTHAM WALTER BLACKWELL, a Civil Engineer, late of Perak, Straits Settlements.
JOSE BRAZ DE MONTE, a Government Pensioner, and late Cashier in the employ of Treasurer and Company, Limited.
RACHEL EUGENIA DE MONTE (widow of JOSE BRAZ DE MONTE) late of Bandra Portuguese Inhabitant.
SARAH MCGRATH (alias KELLY), late a Milliner, Quetta.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 3rd September, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the Trust Property left by NANJI GANJI, deceased late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, living on the income of his property, deceased.
PREMABAI, widow and Surviving Administratrix of the Property and Credits of PACHAN PADUMSEY, deceased, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the First day of September in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
A. M. KAJIJI,
The 1st day of September, 1904.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & HOMER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR.....£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of this kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days entirely removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this thing, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

A OUR renowned MEYORIS is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental delusion, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free [illegible] and very strictly private. Address only to [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Airy and Roomy, Tram, Train conveniences. Apply to Mr. JETHABHAI YUDHMAN, Sopari Bag Road, Parel, opposite G. I. P. Ry. Work Shop.

OUR ANNUAL SALE of Gold Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc., continues. Birds and Parrots Cages in varieties. Lotus early and have your pick at DUBASH'S, 97, Medows Street. Most Liberal Discount.

TUTOR WANTED.—A graduate of an English University, to teach English, Games, Riding, &c., to the four young sons of an Indian Prince, for about six months. Salary up to Rs. 300 per month according to qualifications. Board and lodgings free. Apply, with copies of testimonials to "1320 S." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

A Young Gentleman WANTS BOARD and LODGING in a good English Family. Please address, stating terms to Box "No. 1313 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD & SONS, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chaukla, No 6.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 21, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Pumps and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-2-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lifts always available.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, C. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have one Singer's Sewing Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.
HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.
PRICE ONE GUINEA.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.
ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCKLE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.
PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE
HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.
SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to advise address:
1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions,
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."
Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who so going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*
4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN, & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN' SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR WHISKY.
Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
[illegible]
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. [illegible] Gravesend, on the arrival of Vessels, for the purpose of clearing and [illegible]

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malarial Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
AGUE SPECIFIC.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ.
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price Rs. 5, or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1311. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALKER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. De Roos, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENO'S INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL 'FRUIT DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER. SALT.'
The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.
CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Ltd. EST. 1760
SOLD EVERYWHERE
GOSNELL'S CHERRY BRANDY
GOSNELL'S LATEST!!!
LONDON (By Appointment to H.M. the Queen.) & PARIS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FINEST COORG COFFEE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BUY DIRECT FROM
Curing Works and save all Intermediate Profits.
TRADE C C MARK. E C
BISON HEAD BRAND.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	Per 7lbs. Rs. a. p.	Per 28lbs Rs. a. p
Finest whole Peaberry	0 10 0	4 0 0	16 0 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	14 0 0
Bold Second Grade	0 8 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
Ordinary Common	0 5 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Per Post V. P. Extra	0 6 0	1 2 0	Ry. chgs.

All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, and cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed, pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods, forwarded per V. P. P. If by rail, state nearest station.
MATHESON & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, HUNSUR.

There was a young man from afar!
Who said, "I love a Cigar."
A friend who was wiso
Said "Buy *DRESSELHUYS"*;
And he bought one, and
Shouted "Hurrah!"

YOU MAY HAVE IT, AND NOT KNOW IT.

THE KIDNEYS are intended by nature to drain off the surplus water and the body's impurities. You know how well and strong and robust you feel when the kidneys are working right. You feel right in every way.

But how do you feel when the kidneys become clogged and diseased?

Tired, miserable, sleepless, nervous, restless, back aches, and aching and weak—can't stoop, can't stand, without pain; rheumatic, gouty, dizzy, weak, no appetite, etc.

These symptoms and a thousand others come from the impurities in the blood, which sick kidneys have not taken out of the body.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills tone and heal the kidneys, and enable them to take all these disease poisons out of the system. The medicine's effect is quick and sure; it does not act on the bowels, only on the kidneys and bladder.

The pills do one thing, and do it well.

You may try this medicine without any expense, for a sample will be sent to any applicant. Address: FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England, and mention this paper. All chemists sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

THE MOTOR MANIA.

The

Bombay Motor Car Co.

have decided to give a Prize of

One Hundred Rupees

for the most attractive poem on the above subject which reaches them on or before 15th September next. The Directors reserve the right to publish, as an advertisement or otherwise, any poem received. Other prizes will be given for such poems as are worthy of special merit, or which may be used for publication. Poems must be limited to twenty lines, and the Directors are to be the sole judges in the competition. Rejected poems cannot be returned.

The

Bombay Motor Car Co.,

Limited,

11, Elphinstone Circle,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.
HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Moultan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p.a. compounded half-yearly. These, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p.a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,

Esplanade Road.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Samarang	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... " 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Customers as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Companies.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 25th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, [illegible]

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... 83 3-8 ... — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ... 98 1-2 ... unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... 100 1-2 ... + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced rupee Paper ... 86 1-16 ... unchanged

EXCHANGE—
Spot in London ... 26 5-16 ... + 1-16
2 months hence ... 16 3-16 ... + 1-16
Spot in New York ... 57 1-3 ... + 1-3

BULLION—
Paris cheques ... 25/25 ... unchanged
Berlin ... 20/45 3-4 ... — 1-4
New York Demand ... 4/27 3-8 ... — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills ... 2-7-8 per cent = do
6 " " Finest Trade Bills ... 3 1-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ... 3 1-4 per cent = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 2 1-8 per cent = — 1-2
7 day market loans ... 2-1-4 per cent = — 3-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,00,000
Extra Council bills allotments.—Bills on Madras, Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 3-8, A.-S., steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers 67
Yellow metal 6 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 sellers.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 32 S.-O., sellers
White Delhi 31 1-4 S.-O., sellers
White Karachi 29 3-4 S.-O., sellers
Red Karachi 28 3-4 S.-O., sellers
} dull.

BARLEY—
Brown 31 7-8 S.-O. sellers firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-2 S.-O., done firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6?0 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 600. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5?96	2?7	2?53
+1	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5?81	5?79	5?7
+1	+1	+1
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5?79	5?78	5?78
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 9,000
Do. last year ... 1,200
Exports to Great Britain ... 14,000
Do. do Continent ... 10,000

In New York—
Spot ... 11?30 unchanged
Futures, month of December ... 10?71 + 2
Do. do. March ... 10?37 + 7

In New Orleans—
Spot ... 11 3-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec. ... 10?68 + 6
Do. do. March ... 10?41 + 5
Tone at close ... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 1st September, 1904 :—

Cotton ...	1,276 bales.
Wheat ...	41,915 cwts.
Linseed ...	8,747 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	3,045 "
Gingellyseed ...	425 "
Poppyseed ...	3,734 "
Groundnuts ...	2 "
Castorseed ...	1,351 "
Rice ...	5,186 "
Myrabolams ...	nil
Oostonseed ...	719 "
Mowraseed ...	5,290 "
Gram ...	34 "
Joowar ...	11,483 "
Maize ...	12 "

BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

The outcry for rain throughout the Bombay Presidency has now reached an acute stage, while famine arrangements are commencing in some districts. The slightly improved weather conditions promised at the close of last week, resulted in a few very slight scattered showers, and these gave little or no relief to the profound anxiety which was then prevailing. It is a matter of some congratulation that the monsoon has turned out well in other parts of India, and that the heavy deficiency in the rainfall is practically confined to this Presidency alone. Good rain fell in the Central Provinces during the current week, while in the United Provinces the long needed break in the rains has been established. Reports from the Punjab are fairly satisfactory, especially on the irrigated lands, where the canals are working well. A fall of two or three inches of rain would prove very beneficial for the crops on the unirrigated fields. In the Berars the rain has practically ceased during the past three weeks, and it is now urgently required for all crops. Throughout Khandeish and the Northern Deccan the rainfall in August was very meagre and crops are suffering in consequence. In Guzerat and Kathiawar the little rain that has fallen during the past month has been chiefly confined to the coast line, the interior of the country being almost rainless. Under these conditions the crops have nearly all withered away. The light scattered showers, received in some parts of the country, have proved sufficient, up to the present time, to keep the cotton plants in a moderately satisfactory condition, and it is for the food and fodder crops that anxiety is becoming so acute. It is not yet too late to relieve to a great extent this anxiety, and should the weather conditions in September prove satisfactory, there will be an entire change in the present dismal outlook.

Tenders for the Bombay Port Trust loan of 36 lakhs were opened on the 30th August. The total tenders made amounted to Rs. 57,47,000 of which Rs. 36,40,500 were accepted in full at and over par, equivalent to a average rate of allotment being Rs. 104-8-7. The balance of the loan, Rs. 9,500 was distributed "pro rata" amongst those who tendered at Rs. 104. The current quotation for this loan in the open market is now Rs. 106.

COTTON.

During the week under review there were some wide fluctuations reported from the other side in Americans, caused, it is generally believed, by manipulations in New York and New Orleans, in anticipation of the coming Bureau report. The Liverpool market has generally followed in the wake of the American markets, and there seems to be little reliance placed in Liverpool in a continuation of the recent bullish proclivities. It is quite possible that the expected deterioration, in the average condition of the crop during August, has been more than discounted by the rise in prices lately experienced, and a reaction may again take place after the report is issued. Receipts at the ports are increasing largely over 100,000 bales of the new crop having been received in the month of August.

The following are the daily spot prices of middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since last report:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Aug. 26th	6·66	11·20
" 27th	6·58	11·20
" 29th	6·64	11·40
" 30th	6·54	11·55
" 31st	6·72	11·50
Sep. 1st	6·70	11·50

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool December-January, and New York December:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Aug. 26th	5·81	10·32
" 27th	5·83	10·62
" 29th	5·79	10·79
" 30th	5·70	11·03
" 31st	5·80	10·72
Sep. 1st	5·81	10·77

In Bombay the absence of rain in this Presidency combined with advices from the other markets in Liverpool and America, has caused a further rise in quotations for new crops. Business reported, is, however, chiefly confined to speculators in the bazaar, as most of the mills have preferred to follow the advance, and exporters remain quiet. Advices received from the growing districts show that up to the present time the cotton plants have not suffered to any extent from the drought which is playing havoc with the food crops. And it seems therefore due to sentiment, more than anything else, that prices continue to advance in this market. The available stock at Colaba is gradually diminishing and it is currently reported in the market that export houses have sold to local mills, cotton for reshipment from Europe to Bombay, as good selection here is very difficult to obtain, and prices current are better than can be secured for Spot East Indians in Europe. There will probably be an eager demand for early arrivals of the new crops in our market for local consumption. On the other hand there are rumours of a resort to short time in the Mills, mainly on account of the deficiency of the visible supplies of the staple in Bombay.

The market this morning was very excited with quotations nominally Rs. 10 higher than yesterday. Sellers are scarce and buyers are anxious to cover their previous sales.

We quote as follows for new crops :—

Fine M. G. Bengals	November	Rs. 248
do.	do. December	Rs. 238
do.	do. January	Rs. 232
F. G. (M. G.) do.	do.	Rs. 213
F. G. (H. G.) do.	do.	Rs. 211
F. G. (M. G.) Khandeish	do.	Rs. 237
Fine M. G. Damangaum	January	Rs. 254
F. (M. G. Berars fair staple	do.	Rs. 251
Good M. G. Broach	March	Rs. 267

The Sutta market closed quieter this evening and quotations are about Rs. 5 to 6 lower than the opening rates in the morning.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales
Receipts for the week ...	7,733
Receipts from 1st Oct. to Sept. 1st ...	21,11,068
Shipments for week to Europe ...	1,093
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	810
Total ...	1,895
Shipments from 1st Oct. to Sept. 1st	
Europe ...	9,44,493
Japan ...	2,72,977
China ...	25,250
Coast Ports ...	16,230
Total ...	12,58,923
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	213
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	1,384

LIVERPOOL, OPENING TELEGRAM.

To be— quiet
Estimated sales ... bales $5,000
Imports ... do nil

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5?2	5?3	5?3
+1	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.
5?6	5?1	5?0
+1	+1	+1
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June
5?4	5?3	5?3
+1	+1	+1

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

A moderately large business was put through during the past week, chiefly in Linseed, for which there has been a steady demand from exporters during the past month. For wheat also there was a good occasional inquiry. This is said to be due to some extent to cheaper freight for certain ports the supply of tonnage for which is in excess of the demand at current rates.

Linseed was firm with free buyers up to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. at which rate a large turnover was reported. Rapeseed was quiet but steady at previous quotations with little doing. Poppyseed was quiet and with a very limited enquiry from buyers, the price declined. 2 as. per cwt. to Rs. 5-15, closing firmer at Rs. 6-1 Castorseed is also quiet at about Rs. 24 per candy. Wheat closes easier with small decline on last week's quotations.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton ...	7,733 bales
Wheat ...	201,332 cwts
Linseed ...	37,737 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	37,259 "
Gingellyseed ...	2,185 "
Poppyseed ...	15,868 "
Groundnuts ...	355 "
Castorseed ...	11,905 "
Rice ...	97,255 "
Myrabolams ...	344 "
Oostonseed ...	24,765 "
Mowraseed ...	15,676 "
Gram ...	12,295 "
Jowar ...	129,504 "
Maize ...	93 "

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 7 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 12 0
Yellow Gaseruk, Ready 5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6 1 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 24 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Soft, Red Ahmedabad ... Rs. 29 1-4
Club No. 1 ... Rs. 29 3-4

FREIGHT.

This market remains steady and bookings were reported during the week at 13s. and 14s. for Antwerp, 14s. 6d. Liverpool and 15s. Dunkirk, all ready and September shipment, and 14s. 6d. p. p. October. No fixtures have taken place in Bombay and the steamer Birkhall is said to have been taken up in Calcutta. At the close we quote :—

September 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. p. p.
October 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. p. p.
November-December 14s. 6d. p. p.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th August as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES,	Rs.	
Public Deposits	9,24,042	Increase
Other Deposits	20,37,821	Decrease
Sundries	5,020	do
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,05,592	Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Securities	5,10,400	Increase
Loans, do.	27,499	do
Bills discounted & purchased ...	6,38,579	Decrease
Balance with other Banks ...	2,47,920	Increase
Sundries	258	Decrease
Cash	16,50,713	do

These figures show an increase of 25 1/2 lakhs in the trade demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 35 lakhs, and that of the Bank of Madras an increase of 9 1/4 lakhs. Official rates remain unchanged in the three Presidency Banks. Money continues in plentiful supply, and it is to be noted that the last inward mail from Australia brought upwards of 35 1/2 lakhs of gold coin and bullion for Bombay, and a shipment of £390,000 gold is advised from Australia this week for India. The outward mail steamer carries ninety lakhs of gold to London on account of the Government of India.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 22nd August :—

	Rs.
Silver coin ...	13,37,39,560
Gold coin and bullion ...	18,19,4?,319
Silver held as security ...	nil

Total of notes in circulation, Rs. 41,56,71,825.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 50?60 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday 10 fifty lakhs put up for tender were taken in the proportion of 41?90 lakhs in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 8?10 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1/32d., tenderers at these rates receiving 40 per cent. For next week the amount to be allotted is unchanged at fifty lakhs. Extra bills to the extent of 1?) lakhs were advised at 1s. 4 1/32d.

The mail of the 19th August brings £40,000 silver and £90,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	40,0?,000
Bombay ...	"	3,80,000
Madras ...	"	1,40,000
Total ...	Rs.	54,20,000.

This mail also bring a shipment of £210,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta.

The mail of the 26th August brings £1,30,000 silver and £110,000 gold and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	39,80,000
Bombay ...	"	10,50,000
Madras ...	"	1,70,000
Total ...	Rs.	52,00,000

The mail of the 2nd September brings £140,000 silver and £100,000 gold, for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	33,50,000
Bombay ...	"	8,20,000
Madras ...	"	1,50,000
Total ...	Rs.	43,20,000

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market is quite unaltered, all quotations being the same as for some weeks past. The business reported is on very small lines, being chiefly for near deliveries, as forward quotations both for buying and selling do not attract operators, and we hear that the contracts put through are mostly for outside markets, as locally there is little or nothing doing. The enquiry for Bank paper is limited to transactions for this or next mail, and the supply of Mercantile paper is very meagre.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T. ... 1-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ... 1-32d.
Credit Bills 8 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do do do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do ... 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do ... 138 1-4
Hongkong 90 Days' Sight ... 133 1-2
Shanghai 80 do do ... 185 1-2
Japan 80 do do ... 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The settlement passed off quietly on Wednesday last, when, owing to a shortage of cash paper, the rate was raised to 99?6. Budlees were made at a difference of 5 to 6 annas lower for the settlement of 30th September. When the account was completed, quotations again dropped away, with the absence of rain and the bad outlook for the coming season in the Bombay Presidency. At the close we quote as follows:—

2 1/2 per cent. cash ...	Rs. 98-15		
3 1-2 per cent. 30th September ...	Rs. 98-12		
3 per cent ready ...	Rs. 98-12		
	Repayable.	Rate.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	105 0	
4 per cent " " ...	1930	105 8	
4 per cent " " ...	1932	105 8	
4 per cent ...	1934	105 0	
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1934	105 4	
4 per cent " " ...	1943	105 8	
5 per cent " " ...	Tanna.	110 117	
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	115 116	
4 per cent Bo. Impt. Trust ...	1959	104	
4 per cent " ...	1962	105	

BULLION.

The silver settlement passed off smoothly during the week, and a fair business has been reported at the Banks. The up-country demand continues good, about 100 bars a day being forwarded. At the close the market is steadier. In gold there is also a moderate business passing.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold ...	23 15 9
Australian Bar Gold ...	23 13 9
Bombay ...	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 2
Do. Napoleons ...	15 0 0
Silver ready Ready ...	67 4 0
Do. 1st settlement ...	67 4 0
Do. 2nd do. ...	66 12 0

PIECE-GOODS.

Conditions are practically the same at last week, very little demand for spot goods from up-country owing to continued absence of rain. Stocks are accumulating and prices for the most part unchanged. No business for forward shipment has been done owing to the advance in Manchester.

LOCAL YARNS.

This market continues firm in sympathy with cotton and the week's sales are estimated at about 6,000 Bales, some of which are re-sales. The demand runs chiefly on 10's.

Quotations are about as follows :—

	As.	p.
10's.	6	4
12's.	6	6
20's.	7	0

METALS.

The market remains inanimate chiefly owing to the absence of rain and consequent small enquiry from up-country. Copper and Yellow Metal are unchanged with business almost at a standstill, both for ready and forward. Iron and Steel are very quiet with no forward business reported. Spelter is quiet but steady. Pigload and Quicksilver are quiet with nothing doing.

SHARES.

The share market during the week was dull and drooping upon the continued absence of rain. The Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 1,283 1/2, while Commercials are very quiet at Rs. 40. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley shares are quiet at Rs. 392 1/2 and Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 507 1/2 X. D. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burmahs are in demand at Rs. 7,700 X. D. Badhams are in demand at Rs. 149. Treachers at Rs. 520, Kemps at Rs. 138, Delhi Flours at Rs. 168 X. D., while transactions are reported in Port Cannings at Rs. 415, Oriental Life at Rs. 137 and Telephones at Rs. 25 1/2. Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 825, Marcks at Rs. 137, and Bombay Ice at Rs. 44. In Press shares, Mofussils are quiet at Rs. 5-5, Indian Cotton Press at Rs. 160, Volkarts at Rs. 1,070 C. D. Berars at Rs. 525 and Manmars at Rs. 152 1/2, Other Press Companies have more or less declined in prices. In Mill shares, Petits after several fluctuations have closed quiet at Rs. 1,960, Chinas have changed hands at Rs. 490. Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 4200, Currimbhai's at Rs. 580, Davids at Rs. 200, Hindustans are unchanged at Rs. 325, Indian Manufacturing at Rs. 375, Western Indias at Rs. 225, Jamsheds at Rs. 70, Morarjis and Sholapurs are unchanged at Rs. 1,750 and Rs. 1,860 respectively. Queen Mill shares have declined to Rs. 485, Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 1,565 and Swadeshis at Rs. 830, Southern Marathas have declined to Rs. 95, Standards are quiet at Rs. 375, Kohinoors are weak at Rs. 335, Sassoon Silk Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 490 and Sassoon Spinning shares at Rs. 675. The rest of the Mill Companies have more or less declined and are quiet in prices with very small transactions in them.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS

(By the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.)

Major R. G. Burton, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd in Command, 94th Russell's Infantry, vice Major F. V. Whittall, appointed Commandant, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Lieutenant J Martin, Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion Royal Garrison Artillery, a Candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant P J Gout, West Riding Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers a candidate for the India Army, to be a Double Company Officer, 94th Infantry.

Lieutenant B H Alderson, 6Xr k and Lancaster Regiment, a Candidate for the Indian Army, to be Double Company Officer, 110th Mahrattas.

Major H N Roome Squadron Commander, 37th Lancers to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major F W G Watson, on leave, out of India, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J Gourlie 102nd Grenadiers, on being transferred to the 38th Central India Horse, is struck off the strength of the Bombay Command.

Second-Lieutenant H F. H. Hornsby, from 22nd Battery, R. F. A, is posted to 77th Battery, R.F.A.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the test for final retention in the Indian Army :—Lieutenant R. S. Scott and Lieutenant B. M Hozg, 32nd Lancers; Lieutenant W H. Anderson 33rd Queen's own Light Cavalry; Lieutenant H R Dyer 35th Scinde Horse; Lieutenant M Forsaith and Lieutenant A N G Jones 35th a Jacobs Horse Lieutenants S R G Kennall 87th Punjabis Lieutenant F A B Johnstone, the 19th Grenadiers; Lieutenant J T Kirby 109th Infantry; Second-Lieutenant C C J Barrett, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry; Lieutenant F D R Seaton and Second-Lieutenant G R Graham 112th Infantry Lieutenant B I H adler, 113th Infantry; Lieutenant W B Hors and Lieutenant A D Crespi 120th Rajputana Infantry; Lieutenant A E Stevart 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry Lieutenant J H Henderson, 125th Napier's Tazi; Lieutenant F W Marshall 130 Baluchis; Second-Lieutenant M Young 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment and Second-Lieutenant G H Dampster, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster regiment, have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant.

Under instruction from the War Office the following Officers are detailed for duty with their Regimental Depots and under such arrangement as general Officers Commanding may direct, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, during duty with troops on the voyage :—Captain A C Pratt, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Captain C C R Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment Captain F H Pellow 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment Lieutenant E D Willcox 2nd Battalion, York Regiment Lieutenant A E Palmer 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment Captain D Darroch 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and Lieutenant A H B Wright 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers.

Sub-Conductor B T Harding, Supply and Transport Corps is granted leave to proceed out of India, on Medical Certificate, for six months.

Captain H. P. Keenan, 107th Pioneers, for three months on medical Certificate; Captain, L N Beatty, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, for ten days, on private affairs; and Lieutenant A D S Arbuthnot, R.H. 3rd Sappers and Miners for two months, on Medical Certificate, have been granted extensions of leave.

Captain W H Cazaly I M S, has been granted an extension of leave for six months, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant H G Smith, 1st Battalion, The Buffs, (East Kent Regiment), has leave of absence :—to 9th November, 1904, on Medical Certificate, in extension of leave.

Lieutenant L. H. Smith, 1st Battalion, The Buffs, (East Kent Regiment), has leave of absence :—from 30th June to 20th October, 1904, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant S J Wilkinson, West Yorkshire Regiment (1st Battalion), has leave of absence, to 4th November, 1904, on medical certificate, in extension of leave.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

XIV SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 4.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Matins.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Woodward in E flat. Hymns—277, and 522.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
5 p.m.—Evensong, Canticles, Woodward in A and Sermon. Hymns—20, 160 and 226.
Collections for—Cathedral Schools.
Daily Matins at 9-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL. (Madras Time)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—3, 183 and 177.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev T Davis.
Hymns—197, 200, and 27.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral).
10 a.m. Children's Service.
11-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral). Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
Aims for S P C K.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B.A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B.A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A. G. Reynell.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A. G. Reynell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' BRAMSN'S CHURCH.
(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.)

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
7 p.m.—Wednesday Evening and Sermon.
Oliver W. Evans at Harbour Chaplain.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA
(Afghan Memorial Church)

8 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Offertories—during the day for Church Expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—13—Tune 78.
Hymn—173—Tune.
Hymn—13—Tune.
Hymn—194—Tune.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Children's Service
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—247, 329 and 197.
5 p. m. Children's Service
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—373, 291 and 477.
Offertories for Church Expenses.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. (Wusuby Road.)

8 a m—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service, St Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns—231, 42 and 417.
Psalm—24 and 103.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

8-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
Preacher for both Services Rev. J. O'Brien

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR

LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

"A Specific for Obesity."—

The Vienna Medical Press.

Average dose :—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Rs. 1 for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAPE—August 29, at Benares, the wife of Rev C Phillips Cape, W M S, of a daughter.
HALPIN—August 28, at Moghalsarai, United Provinces, to Mr and Mrs Halpin, a daughter.
KOSH—August 22, at Karachi, the wife of Captain J H Kosh, R A, of a son.

DEATH.

HOWARD—August 28, at Pilgrim Lodge, Nalni Tal, Maria Ellen, widow of the late Wm Hasa James Howard of Seapoint Manor, County Dublin, Ireland, aged 71 years.
LOWRY—August 29, at Fair Lawns, Yercaud, Caroline Rebecca Lowry, widow of the late R J Lowry, aged 71.
BRAIDWOOD—August 21, at Sarasaraopet, Kistna District the wife of H L Braidwood, I C S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 4-13m., 3-2a. Low water, 9-40m., 0-28a.
P. and O. due Oriental, with English mails of 19th ult., due to arrive at daylight.
Bank holiday.
Football, Cooperage.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana, Concert and Theatricals B.E. Society's Schools, 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 5-30m., 5-14a. Low water, 11-34m., 11-57a.
Celebration of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's 80th birthday, Framjee C. Institute,

THE
NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB,
Manufacture Everything they deal in, including
TUSSAH SERGES
Specially designed for Bombay wear to stand daily washing.
SUPERFINE
CASHMERES
for LADIES' COSTUMES,
in 60 Shades,
54/1 wide, Rs. 3-0 per yard.

SUITINGS FOR THE
HILLS, SCHOOL,
HOME OR SHIKAR.
NAVY SERGES,
NAVY WORSTEDS,
NAVY BROADCLOTHS,
For YACHTING and AT SEA.
BLANKETS for HORSE,
SERVANT, ARMY, HOSPITAL
and BED.
Knitted Cholera Belts, As. 9 to Rs. 1-4,
All Army Necessaries and all
Classes of Woollen
(but no Cotton or Linen)
GOODS.
Officers Commanding Regiments and
Quartermasters are respectfully
requested to send for our
Price List of
REGIMENTAL GOODS.

DHARIWAL,
PUNJAB.

TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says :—"This BREAD should be eaten by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."
All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made. MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to,
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
AND
PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
GOERZ PRISM or TRIEDER BINOCULARS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

SPECIALS
AT
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW
& CO.'S
SALE.
PLEASE SEE LAST PAGE.

RELIABLE
PIANOS
FOR
INDIA
SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
PIANO IMPORTERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.

STEAM COOKERS
OF
TIN, COPPER
OR
NICKEL PLATED COPPER.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
in SIZES and VARIETIES.
STOVE DEPOT,
17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FRESH
FRAGRANT
DELICIOUS
PURE COFFEE
READY FOR USE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND
PREPARED AND GUARANTEED
BY THE
UNITED COFFEE GROWERS
Co., LD.,
COIMBATORE.
As SUPPLIED to H. E. the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and to H. E. the GOVERNOR of Madras.
PURE COFFEE.
First Quality, Red Label,
per 1lb. Tin, Re. 1.
Second Quality, Yellow Label,
per 1lb. Tin, As. 12.
SPECIAL TERMS to the TRADE.

SPENCER & Co., LD.,
MADRAS,
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
JOHN MOIR & SON, LD.,
LONDON.
LARGE STOCKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
MOIR'S Army and Navy Rations.
MOIR'S Patent Table Jelly Powders.
MOIR'S The Seville Orange Marmalade.
MOIR'S Pure Jams and Jellies.
MOIR'S Pure Pickles, in Brown Malt Vinegar.
MOIR'S Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, and Herrings in Tomato Sauce, &c.
MOIR'S Mayfair Specialities, Camp Pies, Smoked Sausages, &c.
All Correspondence and Orders should be addressed to JOHN MOIR & SON'S
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY : Apollo Street.
CALCUTTA : 4 Bankshall Street.
KARACHI : Donolley Road.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition,
COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS,
CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.
SADDLERY GOODS,
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.
Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
97, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?
We guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2773 tons, Captain J T Prowse, cleared outward yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Burnfield, 2615 tons, Captain J Mackenzie, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 22nd August, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels, 3651 tons, Captain J Wessloh, New York 30th July via Karachi, with a cargo of 75,000 cases petroleum, and 4000 cases naptha.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2184 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Rangoon 15th August via coast ports, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr De Berry	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr Beauchamp	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi		
Do Karen		
Do Pathan		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 2.

Vessel.	Tons.	Rig.	Guns.	Destination or Date.	Agent.
H M S Sphinx		Comdr	Kemp		Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Lt Comdr	H C Somerville		Royal Navy
India	5591	Forbes			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Mylrea			B & P S N Co
Henzada	1341	Cutbush			23-8 M M & Co
Kt of the Garter	429	Millett			K N & Co
Hillsmith	297	Stratton		Karachi	W & A G & Co
Berkhall	238	Jones			J Mackintosh & Co
Victoria	3109	Haddock		Aden	P & O Co
Dagfrod	659	Hallberg		Bangkok	F E Campbell & Co
Itria	3382	Tice			M M & Co
Simla	2493	Johnston			M M & Co
Trafalgar	294	Crichton			Bombay Co
Bancoora	2198	Abbott			M M & Co
Shmla	2693	Saunders			M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Selfey		Hull	P & O Co
Nadir	204	McLennon			T Morrison & Co
Mahammadi	1252	Galley	R	98 Fors	9-9 R F S N Co
Burnfield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Neuenfels	3651	Wessloh			Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Tons.	Pass.	Destination Date	Agent.
A	Lowenburg	3962	Lubbe	Karachi	9-9 Glade & Co
A	Vadala	2165	skimmer		M & Co
K	Ashruf	2202	Newoy	R Sea Ports	9-9 I C Joosub
O	Bahadur	823	Fakeera	Repairing	Shpd & Co
M	Avoca	3410	Winterbanks	Durban	1-10 M & Co
P	Lalpoora	2124	Forces	Zanzibar	1-9 M & Co
	Alongside,				
L	Mahanadi	517	Mohamed	Repairing	Shp1 & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	6-9 Shpd & Co
Indravati	522	Ahmed	Muroa	3-9 Shpd & Co
Courlan	760	Kassim	Repairing	Shpd & Co
Pooani	532	Asmed	Bengal	3-9 shpd & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

Sultan	1751	Burmeister	Zanzibar	8-9 A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCKS.

Shed	Vessel.	Tons.	Pass.	Destination, Date,	Agent.
1	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	3-9 W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	2 24	Hinkley	Liverpool	10-9 W & A G & Co
4	Merton Hall	2773	Prouse	Karachi	6-9 K Nixon & Co
5	Flensburg		Seacor	Amsterdam	9 Volkart Bros
6	Ballarat	2261	Lonsdale	London	3-9 P & O Co
9	Maroa	4451	Adams	Antwerp	6-9 K N & Co
10&11	Malta	3900	Peters	China	7-9 P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Aden	2-9 M M & Co
15	Muttra	4611	Anderson	Hull	10-9 M M & Co
16	Goalpara	1339	Tipper	Gulf	6-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Vadala s	Skinner	Rangoon, Aug 15
	Burnfield s	Lobuitta	Calcutta, Aug 22
2	Neuenfels s	Wessloh	New York, July 20 via Karachi

The steamer Merton Hall, Captain Prowse, obtained her pratique yesterday for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	From
30	Purnea	2127	Rangoon
30	Assyria	4094	Liverpool
30	City of Calcutta	4710	Liverpool
30	Palma	4413	London
30	Saint Quintin	2170	Singapore Pay

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	For
30	Baron Dalmeny	2525	Bombay
30	Adato	2145	Bombay
30	Florican	1499	Madras
30	Dakotah	2388	Bombay
30	Khodoung	912	Rangoon
30	Teesta	2128	Rangoon
30	Maida	1251	Bombay
31	Megna	774	Straits
31	Graceous	2360	Colombo

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
26	Umlazi	Calcutta
28	Twingone	Rangoon
28	Clan Mackay	Coast
29	Egerton	Colombo
30	Tara	Rangoon
31	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 2.

The P and O Co's steamer Nankin, (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 2.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived here at 4 a.m. to-day (Friday).

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—8002 cwts bonemeal N Khairaz and Co; 1000 cwts feedgreed A Birkmeck and Co; 38 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—10 bales twist Greayes Cotton and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Maroa s—105 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 800 cwts poppyseed Ralli Brothers 2000 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

The Bombay Flour Mill Co 8000 cwts linseed and 6000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Anstralia s—2000 cwts mowrasseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Flensburg s—600 cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maroa s—105 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 1211 cwts Mowrasseed N Khairaz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—30 bales condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 12 cases opium P and O Co; 75 cwts kimmie R Jaffer and Co, 23 cases brassware Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—200 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 21 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Co; 6 bales twist Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, September 3.

1. There will be shooting as usual at the Colaba Range, this Saturday afternoon the 3rd instant from 4 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes continue to be small and unimportant. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal in all districts except in Sind Rajputana, the Punjab and United Provinces and at Veraval and Deesa, where it is in defect.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Mangalore and Cochin and south westerly to north-westerly elsewhere, The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon, Amraoti, Khandwa, Indore, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Deesa and minimum 6° in excess at Lahore. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 76° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Lahore to 64° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over nearly the whole area.

Rain has fallen at 11 stations out of which Madras reports about an inch, Mangalore and Delhi about half an inch, Mormugao and Karwar about a quarter of an inch and the rest a slight drizzle.

Weather.—The monsoon gradient on the west Coast between Cochin and Bombay has increased slightly but is yet very weak and no rain beyond local scattered showers is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths. from Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	5
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	2	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	19
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	6	7	72
Total plague deaths to date	276,691	228,663	
Same date last year	13	815	76

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	4

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
37 and 39, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Sole Vendors in India and Burmah
of
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL
INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1904.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE debate on the Budget at this week's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was characterised by the moderation of the hon members' criticisms as well as by their immoderate length. As a rule they possess the latter quality only. We trust it may be taken as a sign of the time and that hon. members are beginning to understand they are there for the assistance of Government and not merely to condemn whatsoever they undertake. It would be well too if they accepted the advice Sir James Monteath offered to the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh in his suggestion that he should imitate the excellent example of the Millowners' Association, in applying to local officers as regards matters of detail and to Government only on questions of principle. This course might curtail the opportunities of hon. members of having a shot at Government, and letting off salvoes of oratorical sky-rockets, but it would greatly facilitate the business of the Legislative Council, besides adding considerably to its dignity. As will have been seen from our reports of the proceedings, it was a doleful story of drought and locusts, and the consequent prospect of famine in a large area of the Presidency with which Sir James Monteath had to introduce his budget. The Financial Statement, as we stated on Thursday, had been prepared in anticipation of a normal year and after two fairly favourable seasons, the Financial member, whose experience has not induced an easy optimism, thought he might venture to assert that the Presidency is now rapidly recovering from the effects of the exceptional calamities that have visited us. We have been told of the extraordinary recuperative power of India, and the two last years in Bombay have produced a greater expansion in the more important branches of revenue than was anticipated. But we no sooner begin to congratulate ourselves that we are well out of one set of difficulties than we are plunged into others. Between the preparation of the Budget and its presentation to the Council, the situation in the Presidency has so seriously changed that Sir James Monteath, speaking with a full sense of the grave import of his words and the anxiety with which his statement was awaited, tells us that it would seem the cup of this afflicted Presidency's misfortunes is not yet filled. In some parts of the Presidency famine conditions are now certain and in others the only hope of salvation is rain within less than three weeks.

With such a declaration, the accustomed divagations of honourable members over and beyond the Budget were naturally tinged with melancholy. The only satisfaction to be derived from the situation arose from the grim reflection that Government were fully prepared for the adoption of relief measures and that the stern teaching of four years ago had in this respect produced excellent results.

If actual criticism of the Budget there was little. An acknowledgment of increased grants here, notably for education; and in view of the situation, a mild request for a little more money there, summed up the financial criticism. The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh, who has made the question of the Land Revenue his own, was the exception to this rule, and as usual had much to say on the subject of assessments, remissions and suspensions. The most interesting speech of the debate was that of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, who very ably presented the views of the Millowners and the mercantile community, in regard to matters affecting their interests. On the subject of the Customs administration he reiterated the general desire for an improvement, intimating that continuity of policy would be of benefit both to Government and the mercantile public. Further he suggested the appointment of an Advisory Board to which Government officers, and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association and other trade Associations might be nominated for the discussion of commercial questions. What he wanted was an institution, something after the fashion of the Board of Trade but on a more moderate basis. In replying to his criticism no disparagement of the suggestion was made, but Mr. Vithaldas was reminded that the introduction of an Imperial Customs Department would meet his objection to the existing system, whilst his suggestion might properly form the subject of consideration.

The educational policy of the Government came under discussion, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad informing the Council that he fully anticipated that now the University had become a Government department, he would find that a substantial grant had been made to it, and that schemes and projects which would add to its efficiency would be adopted. Further he desired to see Government take over the Guzarat and Sind colleges and maintain them as Government colleges. Mr. Setalvad was assured that the question of available funds must be taken into account and Government has none for either purpose he had referred to. On the subject of primary education Mr. Setalvad gratefully acknowledged the liberal grants that had been made to the various local bodies. But he was not satisfied as to the question of housing the primary schools in Bombay and urged that the subject might be dealt with before long. His Excellency the Governor, who has manifested an interest in the primary schools, told the Council that he had the satisfaction of visiting many schools in Bombay with the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, and certainly in some schools there the accommodation was bad, and should be condemned. In others he thought it was, to a certain extent, good. "Is it better," he asked, "if you have only a certain amount of money to spend, to distribute it in a double number of schools with less adequate accommodation, or to have only half the number of schools, and give what I may call perfect schools?" One school came prominently to his mind, which his Excellency thought is the Harris School. There is a case where if the money expended on it had been spent on several schools they would have had a perfectly sanitary school, he believed, though not such satisfactory accommodation, certainly, but the children would be in a condition far more sanitary and would otherwise be more efficiently provided for than they would in their own homes." Therefore his Excellency asked "if they had a certain sum of money to spend, was it better to distribute it over a wider area with this degree of perfection, or distribute it over a few schools and have better accommodation?" His own conviction is that they ought to provide for the greater number if there are scholars available, and he understood that there must be a number of children who want to go to school, or whose parents want them to go to school, who are unable to go because there is no accommodation for them. He thought public opinion ought rather to express its own views on the subject, and doubtless now Mr. Setalwad will make it his business to test public opinion, though we imagine a subject of the kind is one in which in the multitude of counsellors wisdom would not be found Other questions of more or less importance were discussed. But the most satisfactory sentence in the whole debate was that in which we were assured that, if the calamity we foresee, as the result of the lack of rain, should really befall us, Government is fully prepared to grapple with it. The Code has been amended, revised instructions have been issued, and directly it is found that relief works are necessary they can be immediately opened.

THE POLICE AND MOTORISTS.

WE welcome the remark, which fell from the Mazagon Police Magistrate on Wednesday in the case in which Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, appeared before him on charges in connection with his motor-car. If, said his Worship, a little more courtesy were shown by the police to the public, they would be able to do their duty better, and the police force in Bombay would be more popular. There were some officers in the force who treated the members of the public with due civility and his Worship would be glad to see the whole force follow their example and be equally civil and courteous to the public. We have expressed a similar opinion already, but we do not think it has had the effect desired, or the case reported in our issue of Thursday morning would never have come before the Magistrate. As regards the accusation that Mr. Wadia was driving without a license, we find that he applied to the Commissioner of Police for a license so long ago as the middle of June. The Commissioner replied that he was awaiting orders on the subject from Government. Mr. Wadia applied again two months later, sending the prescribed fee along with his application. No license was forwarded, but Mr. Wadia was requested to call personally at the Police Office. Being a busy man Mr. Wadia sent his brother, but that gentleman was told to attend again during office hours. Police office hours are the same as Mr. Wadia's, so the call was not made. The very next day Inspector Dixon applied for and obtained a process against Mr. Wadia for driving a motor-car without a license. The same day the license was obtained by the accused's brother. Still the prosecution went on. The incident we are commenting upon occurred in Bombay, a city under British administration, not Russian. That is not all. We are assured that on the 26th August Mr. Wadia called at the office of the Commissioner to complain of Inspector Dixon's conduct. The Commissioner, without seeing him, sent word that the complaint should be made in writing. Mr. Wadia wrote to the Deputy Commissioner expressing his preference that the matter should go into Court, and he was then proceeded against for driving without a license, on the 22nd. All this transpired in Court and there was no attempt to disprove it. As to the charge of driving without a light, it was shown that the lamps had been duly lighted, but the machine being new, all was not working properly and the lamps went out. The incident was duly explained to Inspector Dixon, but that officer ordered a sowar to draw up in front of the car so as to prevent it proceeding. The lamps, re-lighted, went out almost immediately, and Mr. Wadia turned back and induced the Inspector to view them. Yet a prosecution was ordered and Mr. Wadia appeared before the Court—only, however, to be acquitted of the grave charge and held merely technically guilty of the former. As we have already said, the prosecution ought never to have been ordered, for one more vexatious and one more calculated to destroy public confidence in the police can scarcely be imagined. We commend it to the notice of Government.

BRITISH TRADE WITH VENEZUELA.

RECENT reports from Caracas do not give much encouragement to British traders. The Acting British Consul says that no signs whatever present themselves for an extension of British trade with Venezuela. Owing to the varying conditions, such as indifferent crops, low prices for the natural products and especially an unsettled state of political affairs the amount of the imports from the United Kingdom, as from all other countries, had been on the decline for some time, and although there was a slight improvement last year, it has by no means touched its former level, not having even reached the figures of 1901. It is to be supposed however, that with peace and quiet, and a return to pursuits which tend to progress and prosperity, the needs of this unhappy country will grow apace, and then British trade will come in for its share of the improvement The Acting Consul does not think catalogues are of much avail. He says that those who desire and consider it expedient to canvass for a share of the trade of Venezuela should send competent commercial travellers. But, unless they can offer the same goods at lower prices or give some other special inducement, it is useless to go to the trouble and expense of sending a representative, for the greater part of the wholesale trade is in the hands of large houses which have their time-honoured agents all over Europe.

THE MILITIA.

THE political position of the Militia in relation to impending or intended Army reforms is, we see from the home papers to hand by last mail, arousing a good deal of interest, and is a matter of the first importance. To the ordinary layman, the Militia has hitherto been regarded as a subordinate branch of the Army which may be baudied about at the whim of Regular Officers, and this in spite of the fact that the legal and constitutional status of the Force is such that no Regular Officer, and not even the Sovereign himself, can constitutionally touch the foundation of the Force without the consent and authority of Parliament. A recent rumour, which has found a wide circulation to the effect that following a precedent created in the abolition of the purchase of commissions in the Army, the present impasse in Army reform may be got over by dealing with the matter drastically by Royal Warrant, raised fears in some quarters that the proposed changes in the Militia would be similarly treated. But the legality of such procedure would be open to grave doubts. It is even a question if the Militia or a portion of it can be transformed into Regulars in any shape or form, and the action of the War Office during the late war in South Africa in supplying men from the Militia Reserve to their linked line battalions was doubtful from a legal point of view. For some years past there has been a disregard of the constitutional principles [illegible]

A GERMAN TRAINING SHIP.

THE visit to the Thames recently of the North German Lloyd training-ship Herzogin Cecilie has, to judge from the home papers, excited no interest at all and this despite the fact that the question of a reserve for the Navy has been so often in the mouths of public men lately. The Germans have a far more practical and efficient method of training young seamen to their calling than the method in force in the British Mercantile Marine. In the German Mercantile Marine all officers are supposed to begin their career as ordinary seamen, and it is certain that all the officers of the orth German Lloyd boats have had experience before the mast. The disappearance of the sailing-ship gave rise to fears some time back that there might be a shortage of properly trained officers and men. Accordingly, the company commissioned their own training-ships, by virtue of which arrangement the boys get actual experience of life at sea as forecastle hands. The big British lines many of which are still content to take their boys from the "Conway" and the "Worcester," have not seen their way to imitate this really excellent example. The "Conway" and "Worcester," which are stationary training-ships, have not the same facilities for turning out properly trained officers as the German sea-going training-ships of the "Herzogin Cecilie," class, for although the boys get training in work aloft, they do not get anything like sea experience under sails. The "Herzogin Cecilie" it is interesting to note, loaded up at San Francisco five months ago with a general cargo, and from London she goes on to Bremerhaven and Honolulu.

THE programme of Lord Curzon's autumn tour will probably be arranged this month.

IT is probable that Major Macnab, Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, will join the Viceregal Staff as Surgeon on Lord Curzon's return.

GENERAL SIR MONTAGU GERALD has been with General Kuropatkin's headquarters for some time past as one of the British Attaches representing the Indian Army.

IT is hoped that as the Bay current of the monsoon dies away this month there will be less chance of snow in Tibet. A prolonged monsoon, however, is almost certain to entail further snowfall on the passes as high as the Karo-la.

A GOVERNMENT resolution on the report on the administration of the Boiler Inspection Department for the year 1903-04 says:—The report is satisfactory. With reference to paragraph 11 of the report the Collector should be informed that the sanction of the Government of India has been asked for to the appointment of an additional Inspector of Steam Boilers.

SERIOUS allegations have been made against a Tahsildar in the Madras Presidency that he tortured a native who was reported to have discovered several thousands of rupees worth of buried treasure. The Tahsildar is alleged to have wrongfully confined the finder of the treasure and certain others, and with the assistance of the Police to have tortured them by causing thorns to be inserted under their finger nails etc. The version given by the Tahsildar is that he did nothing in the matter beyond placing the parties under the surveillance of the village thalaiyaris, and that the allegations of torture, etc., are untrue. The matter has been reported to the Board of Revenue.

As the time approaches to say good bye to Lord and Lady Ampthill, the regret of the people of Simla is becoming deeper, says the "Indian Planters Gazette," and the dread of a return to the starched decorum of the Curzonian regime is very tangible. The Ampthills have no side but all the gentleness of true gentility, and the public demonstration which will take place next month will be unique in the annals of Simla. In the meantime the Viceroy and his wife are adding to their popularity. On Wednesday they opened the hospitable doors of Viceregal Lodge wide to all sorts and conditions and entertained the people right royally. The charm of their easy and graceful courtesy captivated all and many a poor hard-working shop assistant will put a red mark against that day in his humdrum calendar.

THE Duke of Portland, speaking on the 11th instant at his Northumberland tenantry's annual Agricultural Show at Bothal Castle, urged all interested in farming, whether as landlords, farmers, or labourers, to give earnest consideration to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy as he declared it at Welbeck. He asked his hearers to look at it from a national and patriotic standpoint instead of from a party point of view, and added that he felt sure Mr. Chamberlain was working on the right lines.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury announces that his visit to the United States and Canada will involve his absence from England for a period of two months. Besides attending the General Convention of the Anglican Church in the United States, at Boston, in October, he has arranged to visit a few of the great Canadian centres of life and work. The Primate adds that "the journey is undertaken in the belief that it will tend to promote a yet closer unity in our common work, and strengthen our hands in combating the evils which are rife both in England and America."

THE Tangier correspondent of the "Times" learn that the Sultan will disregard the demand of the British Government for an immediate return of El Menebhi's property, on the ground that he has such a good case against El Menebhi for robbing the Treasury that his action is justifiable. The correspondent says that the charges against El Menebhi are not such as to deserve serious attention. In a later communication the correspondent says that reply to the British protest against the seizure of El Menebhi's property has not been received from Fez and there is reason to believe that it will be unsatisfactory.

THE following, which has appeared in one of the medical journals, opens up a queer prospect for humanity on earth a million or so years hence: Evolution proceeds along different lines; it is by no means improbable that the human race dying out the coming tenants of the world will be, let us say, ultimate evolutionary products of the insect world. Imagine them, gaining the supremacy from some climatic disturbance or other circumstance, as beings of vast intelligence but possessing characteristics and emotions utterly different from those of mankind, and you will realise possibilites that science opens up, and the impossibility of applying a limited and religious explanation of the universe to the phenomena of the organic world.

HOW a "grouse" came to be no named nobody knows. According to some, including Professor Skeat, it should really be called not a grouse, but a grice. It is in that form, says the "Daily Chronicle," that it appears in Cotgrave's seventeenth century Anglo-French dictionary, where it is evidently connected with the Old French "griesche," meaning grey or speckled. The suggestion is that, by false analogy between grice and mice, the former word, really singular, was supposed to be the plural of "grouse" which accordingly appeared. But the doctrine of Dr. Murray's dictionary is that it was Cotgrave who blundered. Grice is ruled out, and it is even hinted that grouse itself may really be the plural of a lost word "grow."

ACCORDING to advices by the last New Zealand mail the Secretary of State for the Colonies replying to a petition from the Maories that Mr. Seddon be appointed Governor stated:—"His Majesty is well aware of and appreciates highly the services which Mr Seddon has rendered to New Zealand and the Empire, but it would be contrary to universal precedent to appoint as Governor (whose impartiality must be beyond question) any gentleman who has been prominently engaged in the politics of the colony." When the mail left it was believed in well-informed circles in Wellington that Mr. Seddon would shortly go to London to take up the position of high Commissioner for New Zealand.

AT Catfield on the 8th August the Hon'ble T. A. Brassey said it never came home to him until he was reviewing—as he had done for fifteen years—the comparative strength of the British Navy with those of foreign countries, that in ten years the command of the seas will have passed from the United Kingdom to the United States. He arrived at this conclusion because at the present moment the United States had considerably more battleships building than were being constructed for the British Navy, and because the resources of the United States, were greater than those of the United Kingdom. The resources of the United States, however, were not equal to those of the United Kingdom combined with the Colonies, and one reason why, above all, he was a Tariff reformer was because he held that through some form of commercial federation—it might or might not be exactly on Mr. Chamberlain's lines—we should obtain that result which would enable us to maintain our Navy at a strength [illegible]

ANTON TCHEKOFF AND THE "CHERRY TREE GARDEN."

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

IF the number of an author's editions in his own country furnishes a true criterion by which to estimate his influence among his own people, then Anton Tchekoff must be reckoned the most popular of all Russian writers of the age. The announcement of the death of this wonderful novelist and dramatist last July must induce profound regret in the mind of every Russian scholar. The lamented Dostoieffsky remains the dominant soul of Slav literature. The exile of that transcendent genius broke his heart and eternally disgraced the bureaucratic rulers of the nation. Since his death Tolstoy and Gorky have secured paramount fame outside the Empire but their reputation at home is nothing like that of Tchekoff. This gifted Russian author is best known to English readers through Mr. R. E. C. Long's translation of the volume entitled "The Black Monk; and Other Stories. Mr. Long, in his preface, does not fail to institute the inevitable comparison between Gorky and Tchekoff. The immense popularity of the former abroad he ascribes to his striking incidents and lurid colouring. Those who have acquired any familiarity with both authors know that both are pessimists, writes Mr. William Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette." A great Slav mind can never be optimistic as long as the conditions of environment remain as they are to affect the racial temperament. But Gorky like Tolstoy only in greatly exaggerated measures and with an undercurrent of sardonic humor of which the Yasnaya Polyana semi-Socialist is incapable, founds his pessimism on the superficial aspects of the most hideous phenomena of life. Tchekoff's method is subtler in meaning and much simpler in diction. He is the transcriber of life itself not of its merely sordid and repellent phases.

THE PATHETIC KEYNOTE.

Tchekoff will be known as the Russian Balzac. He possesses the same charming faculty of comprehension of native life in all its manifestations. His stories deal with no limited sections of society, but cover the national life of all classes. He is equally at home with the student or professor at the university with the soldiers and officers in the Army with the black or white clergy and the monks of various orders with the "mujik" on the steppes and in the birch-forest villages with the banished noble and the miserable convicts in Siberian mines with the vodka sellers in "kabaks" or the sterlet catchers on the Volga and with the dear little Russian children in the families where native life is still primitive. The keynote is always consistently the same. It is an unfailing pessimism inspired by that fatalism so characteristic of Eastern races which shows Russians like all Slavs are real Orientals and ever remain such. But of course this same fatalism involves that melancholy negation of the faculty of free-will which renders man the sport of destiny happy or otherwise. In Tchekoff however the constant charm of a restraining humour pervades every page.

LIAO-YANG DEFENCE.

THE RUSSIAN RETIREMENT.

A DARING ASSAULT.

HEIGHTS CAPTURED BY JAPANESE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 1, AFTERNOON.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that the Russian right centre, defending Liao-yang to the southward, was retreating on Thursday afternoon, and the Japanese pursuing.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that General Kuroki with artillery is crossing the Taitse by means of pontoons, the cavalry utilising the ford.

One division has already crossed.

General Sakharoff reports desperate fighting, all yesterday, at the south front in two separate engagements. The fighting was suspended at midnight, but the Russians claim to have maintained most of their positions.

Both sides have suffered great losses.

Generals Stackelberg and Orosowsky have been wounded.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that an unconfirmed report is current there that the Japanese have occupied Liao-yang.

The Russians are receiving strong re-inforcements.

Reuter (Liao-yang) says that General Kuropatkin at nightfall yesterday, ordered the retirement upon the main works around the city owing to information that the Japanese were preparing to cross the Taitse.

At dawn to-day, a mixed Japanese division having crossed the Taitse, marched westwards towards the Railway with the object of cutting the communications.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Reuter (Tokio) says that head-quarters reports state that there was a fierce and daring assault made by General Oku's army on the 1st instant which finally broke the Russian right after which the Russians retreated.

General Oyama wires that his losses have been heavy.

General Kuroki's casualties between the 24th and 28th ultimo were 2,225.

The report is still current that Liao-yang has been captured.

Popular estimates regarding the fall of Port Arthur place the date at late in September.

While paying tribute to the great feat of arms accomplished, the Japanese papers suspend their judgment as to the ultimate issue and consider General Kuropatkin's position is one of terrible danger and that the probabilities point to the destruction of his army.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the whole city is ringing with shouts and cheers for the victory at Liao-yang and lantern bearing crowds are surging through the streets.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent wires from Mukden that the train service to Liao-yang is interrupted and the roads are impassable.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese left began pressing the Russians towards Taitsecho at dawn on Friday.

The Japanese casualties since Monday are officially estimated at ten thousand.

Reuter (Tokio) this afternoon states it is reported that a conflagration is raging at Liao-yang.

The retreat of the Russian centre and right necessitated the Russians crossing the Taitse to the north bank and resulted in the Russians being thrown into great confusion.

The Japanese seized a number of the Russian guns and turned them against the Russians.

A Russian steamer, while clearing the channel at Port Arthur, struck a mine and was destroyed.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, Bombay, received the following telegrams yesterday morning from his Government:—

A resume of reports received up to the afternoon of the 31st August is as follows:

Our Armies since August 27th have been continuing operations towards Liao-yang.

On the morning of the 29th August the first Army's right and central columns occupied a position nine miles, east-east-south of Liao-yang on the left bank of the Taizuho.

The Armies advancing along the Haicheng-Liao-yang road, took on the 29th August in joint operation with the first Army's left, a position facing the enemy's line of defence, which extended to east and from a point six miles south of Liao-yang.

On the 30th August severe fighting occupied the whole day and was still continuing in the afternoon of the 31st August. The enemy appeared to consist of 12 or 13 divisions.

According to telegram received at head-quarters on the afternoon of the 1st instant our Army Corps on the left took possession at dawn of Thursday, by a fierce and daring assault, the heights which the enemy's right occupied. Therefore all the enemy south of Liao-yang commenced to retreat.

Our Armies are now pursuing the enemy.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon from the Japanese Government:—

Marshal Oyama reports: The enemy unable to resist our fierce attack were retiring on the 1st instant towards Liao-yang.

Our left and centre are hotly pursuing the enemy, who in great confusion is trying to retire to the right bank of the Tatzuho.

We captured ten half-centimetre cannons which are being used to bombard the Liao-yang Railway Station.

Our right was attacking on the 1st instant the enemy at Heiungtai, fifteen miles north-east of Liao-yang.

Our casualties since August 29th are about 10,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Reuter (Chifu) says that Sir Robert Hart has ruled that the steamer Independent can proceed to Niuchwang unhampered.

THE JAPANESE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND, INDORE.

The following amounts have been received by the Indore Branch of this Fund:—Amounts previously received Rs. 504-5-3, Mr. Hira Singhji Police Inspector of Autagarh Rs. 19-4-0, Rao Sahib Kondo Pant Phatak, B.A. Superintendent State Bathavani Rs. 10-0-0, amounts less than Rs. 10, Rs. 10-14-0, Total Rs. 561-3-3.

A SMALL Conference is just now sitting at Simla comprising of Mr. Cornwall, Postmaster-General, United Provinces, Mr. O'Brien, Inspector General, Railway Mail Service and Mr. Stewart Wilson Postmaster-General, Punjab, to discuss the proposed accelerated Railway Mail Service between North-West India, including Cawnpore. A Railway Conference upon the same subject takes place at Delhi next week at which Mr. O'Brien will most probably represent the Postal Department. If the accelerated service can be arranged, it is likely to take effect

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

British Ambassadors at Rome and Stockholm.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Sir Edwin Egerton has been appointed British Ambassador at Rome and Sir James Reunell Rodd Minister at Stockholon.

THE ST. LEGER.

Latest Betting

The following is the latest betting on the St Leger.

2 to 1 on Pretty Polly.
7 to 2 against St Amant
16 to 1 do. Andover
20 to 1 do. St Denis
25 to 1 do. Almscliffe
33 to 1 do. Lancashire
33 to 1 do. Darley Dale
33 to 1 do. Rydal Head
33 to 1 do. Pace Egger Colt
33 to 1 do. Henry I
33 to 1 do. Santry
40 to 1 do. Admiral Breeze

CANADIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Earl Grey Appointed.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Earl Grey has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.

[The Right Hon. Albert Henry George, fourth Earl Grey, is the nephew of the third Earl, and son of General the Hon. Chas. Grey. His lordship was born on November 28th, 1851, and succeeded to the title in 1891. In 1877 he married Alice, daughter of Robert S. Holford, Esq., of Westonbirt, Gloucestershire. The Earl is Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland and a director of the British South African Company. From 1896 to 1898 he was Administrator of Rhodesia, and from 1883 to 1886 he sat in the House of Commons as a Liberal Unionist.]

THE MARWARI STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Marwari traders' strike has ended, and business was resumed yesterday.

A EUROPEAN DROWNED.

John Charles Sutherland, third Engineer of the steamer Sutherland, was drowned on the 31st ultimo, in Kidderpore docks, a Coroner's inquest is being held as to the cause of the fatality.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The crop reports for the week ending last Saturday published to-day show that the failure of the Arabian Sea monsoon current is telling gravely upon the agricultural situation in western and northern India. The Bombay report states that more rain is urgently needed, that the water supply is inadequate in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, the Carnatic and Baroda, and that the crops are suffering from want of moisture. The crops are suffering from want of moisture in the Carnatic and Baroda. The Bombay Government add that the prices of food grains have risen in twelve districts.

The Madras Government state that the prices of dry food grains have risen in Kurnool and that rain is wanted in parts of the Circars, the Deccan and Chingleput. The Punjab Government report that the crops are suffering from want of rain in most districts and that unirrigated lands have not generally been sown in Lahore, Ferozepore and Mooltan for want of moisture. The north-west Frontier Administration state that more rain is required everywhere except in Hazara and that prices have risen sharply in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

The Central Provinces Government refer to the large areas of Betul, in Nimar Chanda and all the Berar districts and the hilly tracts of Hoshangabad as giving cause for anxiety and that prices show a tendency to rise in Betul, Hoshangabad, Chanda, Nimar and Balghat.

The Central India reports state that prices are rising in Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar, and that they are normal elsewhere.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that ten Members of the Bhownagar State Imperial Service Lancers are exempted from the operation of the Arms Act when travelling in India in regard to Swords of Honour presented to them by his highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhavnagar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late war.

Admiral is to be the Civil Order of Merit is notified of Fateh Khan of the Peshawar police for conspicuous bravery last June at Peshawar in closing with and arresting, alone and unarmed, a fanatic, who was armed with a knife and pistol and who after stabbing a police constable was attacking unarmed British soldiers in the Peshawar Cantonment.

Capt Strange, 6th Gurkhas is posted for employment in the Assam Military Police.

Lieutenant Peyton, assistant Commandant, Silchar Military Police, reverts to military employ.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon General while acting as Director General I. M. S.

Indian Army promotions:—Major W. S. Feyer and G. G. Loch to be Lieutenant Colonels, and aptains Roskeppel, Rowlandson, Lucas, Begbie, Badcock senior, Grant, Harman, Hall, Turner, Wood, Daunt, Walker, Brandeth, Symonds, Swati, Waller, Vincent Moore, Hallowes, Peart, Lodgson, Lock Manning, Schaudel, Brown, Lewis, Wood, Richards, Walton, Wilkinson, Sexton, Hogg, Argles, Gurdon, Meiklejohn, Gee, Bell, and Windham to be Majors.

Bombay Supply and Transport Corps:—Hon. Captain Nelson to be Major, Hon. Lieutenant Keene to be Captain, and Conductor Phillips, Sub-Conductor Gravenson and Sergeant Simon received a step in promotion each, vice Major Graham Young retired.

Brigadier-General F. S. Gwatkin I. A. is permitted to retire with effect from the first of November next.

Major D. G. Marshall, I. M. S. is transferred to the half pay list with effect from the 25th instant.

South Lancashire Royal Volunteers, Lieutenants Christie and Clifford to be Captains; Second Lieutenants Gilbert and Macaulay Hayes to be Lieutenants and Messrs McIntosh, Bird, Martin, Page, Lambert, McFarland and Sykes to be second Lieutenants.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles:—Captain Pearce to be Hon. Major.

Kolar Fields Volunteers:—Captain Gifford resigns his Commission.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Brett 116th, Mahrattas, is appointed Adjutant Makran Levy Corps.

Mr. Sparkes Madge, D. S. P. Central India Agency, has six months' leave from the 5th instant, Mr. F. H. Biggwither from Burma to act for him.

HOCKEY CUP FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The finals in the Hockey Tournament amongst the native troops for which General Richardson presented a cup was played at Ghorpuri. The game was between the 103rd Mahrattas and 87th Punjabis and was won by the former by three goals to two. The game was a most exciting one, the British officers of both the regiments taking part. After the game was over, General and Mrs. Richardson approached the table where the cup was placed and said that he had just before been present at the football tournament and presented a cup to the Highlanders, and it was how his pleasing duty to attend the finals of the Hockey Tournament to presenta cup to the winners. The cup had really been presented by the Committee of the Boxing Tournament. It was suggested he should spend a portion of the funds in the Hockey Challenge Cup amongst native troops. He heartily congratulated the winners of the cup. There were so many events going on that no one has been able to witness all the matches. He thought they might in future be held at different times. He should be glad to receive any suggestions from the officers interested in the games.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

THE ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Presidential Assault-at-Arms will commence on Monady next and last till Saturday. The various events have filled in well and this is particularly noticeable in officers' competitions for which as many as thirty officers have put their names. For Tent Pegging, Lemon Cutting and similar events the Native Cavalry are also well represented. A large number of men from different mounted corps have entered the lists. Five teams are down for the "Tug of War," Catch Weights in British section, and six teams for the same event in Light Weights. Among British Cavalry, the 10th Hussars have entered for some of the events while the Field Artillery are to be seen prominently on the programme.

A prize for the best dismounted man-at-arms has been awarded by Major-General Richardson C. B., President of the Committee. H. E. Lord Lamington has presented a prize for the driving competition. A prize for the best mounted man-at-arms has been awarded by the Committee of Presidential Assault-at-Arms, Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Forces, Bombay has presented a prize for the riding and jumping competition.

The following have entered:—For the Tug of War Catch Weights—10th Hussars "A" team and Sutherland Highlanders Connaught Rangers B. G. Artillery and East Lancashires. Tug of War, Light Weights.—York and Lancaster, Connaught Rangers "A" team and Sutherland Highlanders, Seaforth Highlanders, East Lancashires and Royal Scots, Royal Horse Artillery represented by "P." and "K." Batteries, Royal Field Artillery represented by 4th, 15th, 45th, 29th, 40th, 85th, and 4th Ammunition columns. Among the Mounted Infantry entered are from the East Lancashire "A." and S Highlanders Royal Scots, Cheshires, York and Lancaster, and Seaforth Highlanders. In Native Cavalry the following have entered:—31st, 36th, 29th, and 30th Lancers, 33rd Cavalry and 20th Deccan Horse. Among native infantry are to be found 3rd Sappers and Miners, 87th Punjabis, 94th N. I., 90th Deccan Infantry, 103rd Mahrattas, 104th Rifles 125th Rifles, 126th N. I. 120th N. I. 94th Russell's, 107th Pioneers, 108th Malwa Bhil Corps, 22nd Mahrattas, 130th Baluchis and 119th 122nd, 127th, and 12th Regiments.

RICHARDSON FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINALS.

The finals in the Richardson Football Tournament were played on the Volunteer's Parade Ground to-day in the presence of a large assembly, men from both the European Infantry Regiments mustering strong. The match lay between the right half of the Highlanders and left half of the East Lancashires. Eight teams entered, two each from the Highlanders and Lancashires and three from the Artillery and Connaught Rangers. The game started shortly after half-past four. The Lancashires who showed some dash at the start scored the first goal. The Highlanders followed up by making a goal before the close of half time. On resumption the Highlanders pressed vigorously all along and scored another goal. The Lancashires were on their defence all the time. Nothing more however was scored. The Highlanders won by two goals to one.

At the conclusion, the winning team stood before the Volunteer head-quarters to receive the cup. Before presentation Major Genral Richardson said that it had given him great pleasure to be present and to have witnessed the finals in the tournament. It had been stated in several quarters that he was the presenter of the cup. This was not the case, for however much he would have liked to present one, the cup which was to be presented that evening was from the Athletic funds at his disposal and on which were inscribed the words "Richardson Poona District Challenge Football Tournament." It had been a source of pleasure to him to notice the spirit of fairness and good temper in which matches in the tournament had been contested. The Harris Football Tournament would come off shortly in October and he desired that the present tournament should be like a trial gallop for all regimental teams in getting their best men together. Tournaments of the kinds that had witnessed were productive of much good as they drew forth the latent courage and discipline of the competitors. While congratulating the winning teams, he also sympathised with the loser, who had fought a hard game. He thanked the Volunteers for most kindly lending their ground and watch kindness was appreciated by all (cheers).

GOLF IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. I. C. S.

The members of the Indian Civil Service who have come to spend a week in Poona concluded to-day a Golf match with the Poona Gymkhana. Yesterday they had a tennis match which the Gymkhana won. To-day in golf the Civil Service won by 8 holes or 6 games. The following are the scores:

Sir James Monteath 2 down to Major Scudamore.
Honourable Mr. Jenkins 3 down to Lieut. Colonel Stevens.
Honourable Mr. Whitworth 2 up to Lieut. Colonel Wright.
Mr. Stewart 1 up to Surgeon General Gubbins.
Mr. Du Boulay 4 up to Mr. Cameron.
Mr. Fawcett 1 up to Lieut. Colonel Bell.
Mr. Sladen 1 up to Mr. Laing.
Mr. Boyd 4 up to Mr. Fry,
I. C. S. thus won by 8 holes or 6 games to two.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. C.

A cricket match Poona Gymkhana versus ourng Men's Cricket Club of the City of Poona was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The home team batted first. Capt. Greig and Mr. Wilkins going in, the latter was cleaned bowled out. Messrs. Leslie and Butler scored for the Gymkhana side 41 and 24 respectively. The innings closed by 145 runs. The Young Men made 110 for seven wickets. The match will be resumed to-morrow. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Captain Greig l-b-w, b Toro	12
Mr Wilkins, b Saraph	1
Major Leslie, c and b Bandoo	41
Hon'ble Butler c Bandoo, b Saraph	24
Mr Montesth, b Bandoo	11
Mr Harley, c Furandhare, b Saraph	21
Mr Thew, b Bandoo	0
Mr Wright, c Modak, b Saraph	10
Mr Elliot, not out	3
Mr Radcliff-Smith, run out	3
Mr Udal, c Modak, b Saraph	4
Extras	10
Total	145

YOUNG MEN'S C. C.

First Innings.	
Nursingoo, b Udal	46
Furandhare, b Udal	2
Saraph b-w-, b Greig	2
Modak, b Udal	0
Deshmukh, c and b Greig	4
Bandoo b-w-, b Hartley	13
Karandikar, not out	12
Paranjpe, b Greig	15
Toro, Deshmukh, Date, To bat	
Extras	8
Total	110

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Campbell, Assistant Military Secretary, Punjab, Command proceeds on eight months leave.

Colonel Sir C. Leslie Bart is permitted to reside outside India on vacating his appointment of Colonel on the staff, Cawnpore.

Captain De Brett on relinquishing his appointment as Adjutant R. G. A., Roorkee, has been posted to No. 94 Company R.G.A.

ARRIVALS SEPTEMBER 2.—Farwell, Captain, Bombay, R. E, off leave, from England.

Thomson, Major, Bombay, 114 Maharattas off leave, from England.

Plinston, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, 3rd Manchester Regiment, on duty from England.

Taylor, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay 119th Infantry, on leave, from Baroda.

Mackay, Captain, Bombay, R. F. A., on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Mahon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, I. G. D., on inspection duty, from Poona,

Henderson, 2nd Lieutenant Bengal, C. I. H., on leave from Poona.

Wilson, Captain, Bengal, I. A., on leave, from Agra.

Radcliffe, Major, Bengal, R. W. Fusiliers, on transfer from England.

Hughes, Major, Punjab, 1st Oxford L. I. on leave, from Sabathu.

Wheatly, Major, Punjab, R. H. A., on leave from Sialkote.

Rye, Major, Punjab 23rd Pioneers, on leave, from Tibet.

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 2.—Jones, Major, Punjab, 14th J. Sikhs on leave to Multan.

Lewer, Lieut., Beng, R. F. A., on transfer, to Dinapore.

Stanley-Smith, Lieut.-Col., Bengal, R. A., from leave, to Jabalpore.

Shaw, Lieut., Bombay, R. G. A., off leave to Aden.

Finch, Major, Bo., Director of Farms, on leave, to England.

Delberry, Major, Bombay, 2nd Welsh Regiment, on leave to Quetta.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday on the consideration of the Budget,

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey said:—The exceedingly careful and lucid manner in which the statement has been prepared by the Honourable the Revenue Member reasonably excites our admiration, but it is sad to think that our financial position still gives cause for grave anxiety. We may, however, take a little consolation from the fact that the Revised Estimates of the year 1903-4 reduces the budgetal deficit from nearly 21 lakhs to 4 lakhs. Yes our budgetal deficit for the current year shows again a gloomy deficit of 21 lakhs and this based upon a normal monsoon. The present outlook, however threatens a considerable increase in the estimated deficit. We sincerely pray that the disaster which, we fear, may still be averted. Should it however overtake us, I feel sure that Government will be found thoroughly prepared to meet it. From the year 1901 to the end of the current financial year we must spend annually extra or extraordinary charges, we shall have drawn upon the Government of India for over two and a quarter crores of rupees. A highly unenviable position but one which we hope to have satisfactorily altered in the coming form of provincial settlements, which there might be a tendency to evade responsibility and scarcely any inducement to exercise a strict economy. Your Excellency, the discussion on the Budget is the only occasion during the year for non-official members to give expression to their views with regard to the several branches of Provincial Administration and to draw the attention of Government to the grievances of the classes whom they represent. At the time of the last Budget referring to the Land Revenue and the cultivation of cotton, I ventured to throw out several suggestions with regard to the desirability of devoting special attention to the cultivation of long stapled cotton and its general improvement. Since then it has given me pleasure to find that Government have moved expeditiously in the matter and that they have opened experimental farms in Dharwar and in Khandeish. This is a step in the right direction as the results of cross-fertilization obtained in these places which are important cotton growing districts, will be a valuable guide for the future.

LONG STAPLED COTTON.

The question of cultivating long stapled cotton has always been of considerable importance. But in recent years the enormous increase in the demand for the raw material and the speculative movements in the governing markets have, as your Excellency knows, given a special degree of gravity and consequence to the cotton industry. While all these experiments are in themselves highly satisfactory, years must elapse before sufficient scientific knowledge has been gained to produce positive results. In the meantime your Excellency, would it not be wise to consider the advisability of Government's securing by selection the best seeds in each district and selling them or giving them in exchange weight for weight, to the cultivators who must otherwise be unable to secure good seeds. I am so sanguine of the success of this plan that I strongly urge on Government to try it in the next season at least in one cotton district. Your Excellency will pardon me, I hope, for referring shortly to another important matter affecting the commercial interests of this Presidency. Commercial disputes and the interests of Government are identical. So far as the Government is concerned we are grateful for the very sympathetic consideration that we are constantly receiving, pending the Sill-Owners' Association's claims to be present to be able to say that we have early approached Government without receiving that consideration, sympathy, and even indulgence to which an Association representing a local capital only of Rupees forty crores is fairly entitled. The cause is not far to seek. The policy of the Association is never to approach Government with any complaint or grievance whatsoever. As regards hostels, and only on the more important points. Matters of less importance are discussed with the Officer in immediate charge of the Administration, and here I venture to make a suggestion for the consideration of Government, with a strong belief that if it be carried out much waste of time, great inconvenience and even unpleasantness may be avoided. Several questions arise between the Collectors and the Mill-Owners Association with regard to the administration of the Factory Act and the Boiler Inspection Act, questions which a man of technical experience in the line could settle with little trouble. During recent years various amendments have been proposed to the Factory Act, such as:—(1.) The proposed inspection of economizers. (2.) The sealing of one of the safety valves of boilers (3.) The employment of an extra engineer on night shift. All these would be open questions upon which no doubt, need not have existed and yet valuable time has been lost in discussing them.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

It is not only in the administration of the Factory Act, but also in the customs also that something should be done to have a continuity of policy and that questions affecting our industry or our trade should not be made a shuttle-cock to be thrown backwards and forwards as occasion requires and as changes which are by no means few. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce also in its ably worked and argumentative representation to Government had shown, how inimical want of trade is to such a continuity. In the administration of industry and trade, continuity of policy is as essential as in Political Government. Under the present Tariff Sea Customs Rules how far more than double the tariff values other considerations are paramount, such continuity of policy is nearly impossible; any measures that might secure this continuity of policy would benefit Government and the community equally. At the same time I draw your Excellency's attention to the great inconvenience caused to the public of Bombay by the delay in the construction of the over bridges long since projected and now finally agreed upon. The matter does seem to be unduly protracted and a little Government pressure might expedite matters. In conclusion your Excellency, I may take advantage of this opportunity to sincerely thank your Excellency's Government for the marked sympathetic manner in which it has promised co-operation and help to the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition about to be held in December next.

This morning the discussion on the budget was resumed.

THE HON. MR. GILES.

The Hon. Mr. Giles said:—I will endeavour to reply as briefly as possible to the more important among the numerous and varied Educational criticisms which were made yesterday. I cordially acknowledge the friendly spirit underlying those criticisms. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad has expressed his apprehension that the University of Bombay under its amended Act will become a Department of Government. I cannot share that apprehension and I take this opportunity of congratulating the Hon'ble member on his recent election to the reformed Senate. He is not satisfied because there is not in the Bill any "statutory provision" that Government Education, but I have no reason to believe that the promise of the Imperial Government to make a special assignment on this account, will be unfulfilled, and I am sure that the hon. member would not wish to lay upon Provincial resources the burden which the Government of India has undertaken to provide. As regards his criticisms on Government Colleges I may point out that the Chemical Lecturer in the Elphinstone College is a Parsi gentleman, a man of the highest possible University qualifications and one who has studied for some years in Professor Gajjar's Laboratory in Bombay. The sum of Rs. 2,500 granted for the Chemical Laboratory of the College was given on the advice of the Professor of Physics who reported that that was sufficient to complete and bring up to date what was already a fairly good laboratory. The Hon'ble Member's remarks as to the Elphinstone, Deccan and Grant Medical College I need only to say that the New Telang quarters for the Elphinstone College are approaching completion, the quarters are being erected on the Deccan College land and that Government have promised the question of quarters for the Grant Medical College shall receive the earliest possible attention. The Hon. member's complaints of the starvation of the Sind and Gujarat Colleges and Schools of Art Departments should take them over as Departmental Institutions. It is useless to discuss now the reasons why the Sind and Gujarat Colleges are allied Institutions, but I may point out that if Government in pecuniary straits they have an obvious remedy in the increase of their present low fee rates and that it will be the duty and privilege of the new University Senate to advise the Imperial Government in regard to the assistance of Colleges which are obviously deserving it.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola has again brought forward his proposal for the introduction of compulsory education into one of the wards of the City of Bombay as an experiment. I believe two fatal defects in his proposal. While he believes that this experiment is likely to lead to a great improvement in the sanitary conditions of the lower classes, he overlooks the fact that the salaries of the girls who are to become the mothers of families, the class among whom the cleanliness of the habitations mainly depend. He also makes no attempt to count the cost of this experiment. I ignore the consideration that the compulsory education was introduced among the lower classes of one out of the seven wards of the City, the probable result would be that that ward would be unilaterally deserted by the people would specially betake themselves to other localities where they were free from the inquisition and compulsion which must necessarily accompany the introduction of force into any measure. The proposal appears to me to be at present outside the range of practical politics and certainly this is the case if the hon. member, as I assume, would change the whole cost of it to Government. But if he can convert his colleagues on the Municipal Corporation to the principle of the levy in Bombay of a substantial educational rate, the question of compulsory education might become one well worthy of the early attention of Government. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's proposal for the introduction of more modern methods into secondary schools come from a gentleman who has paid very special attention to education and who may be said to be an authority on the educational developments I may point out to him that we recently estimated that the introduction of adequate manual training into Government Secondary schools would cost not less than Rs. 22,000 annually, and there is no prospect at present of being able to ask Government to provide that sum. As regards his other suggestions I may explain that a sum of Rs. 27,000 is in the Budget for a Secondary Teaching College in Bombay for the benefit of all Government and Aided Secondary Schools of the Presidency. We are only waiting for the selection of a thoroughly competent Principal to commence the work of the College.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural readers are now being prepared for our Primary Schools and 4 special agricultural instructors have been or are being appointed to our Teaching Colleges. The question of technical instruction generally is now under the consideration of this Government and of the Government of India and it is no secret that that Government has promised a special assignment for the development and advancement of this branch of Education. The Honble Dr. Bhandarkar has advocated the establishment of a class suitable for graduates in order to engage in special research studies after they have taken their degree. The suggestion is an excellent one, but it appears to me that it is rather one for the consideration of the University than of Government. The Honble Mr. Setalvad's remarks as to the backward condition of female education and of the depressed classes are true, but it hardly appears possible to discuss the here and I must confine myself to stating that the Government has specially urged upon District Local and Municipal Boards the necessity of utilising a portion of their enhanced funds in special provision for female education, and the Department and the Government have always done their utmost by every means in their power to induce communities with which they have to deal to lay aside their Conservative prejudices against the education of depressed classes. Improvement in this direction must largely depend upon a more liberal view of the position among the educated section of the whole community. But I may point out that if we have succeeded in the expenditure on the Text Book Revision Committee may endanger the support given by the Book Depot to the production of the Sanskrit Series. I may point out to the hon. members that the Book Depot has accumulated balances from which the expenses of the Text Book revision can easily be defrayed, while the prospective charges for the Sanskrit Series in the course of the next few years are estimated by the Director to be not less than Rs. 40,000. The Hon. Mr. Dikshit has raised the question of the salaries paid in Primary Schools, and complains, as the Hon. Mr. Sealvad did last year that there are many assistant teachers serving on less than Rs. 7 in Sind or Rs. 17, contrary to the orders of Government. The criticism is justified by the entries on page 123 of the Budget, but I may state that the entries are misleading because there are separate rates for pupil teachers and a few others such as tailors and gymnastic teachers who in a few schools receive low salaries. But of 5,032 assistant teachers shown in the Budget as on Rs. 5 to 10 only 322 are getting less than Rs 7 and now of these are assistant masters. They are all either pupil teachers or the low paid special teachers mentioned above. The meetings in the Budget should, I think, be made more definite in future. I think it right to make a few remarks with regard to the hon. member's criticisms on the regulations for the School Final Examinations. Those who have complained of the notification of May 1904 have conveniently ignored the fact that in January 1904 Government issued a notification to the effect that only bona fide pupils of recognised schools would be admitted to the examination. There was then plenty of time for candidates to put in 8 months' qualification. But Government has chosen to take a lenient view of the position in consideration of new conditions and I trust that the notification recently issued will suffice to remove all reasonable grounds for complaint.

GRANTS IN AID.

The Hon. Member, has also criticised Chapter I. of the revised grant in aid code and considers that we are applying to Schools in Sind a much severer test than has hitherto been applied. I would point out to him that Rule 6 of Chapter I. of the code which fixes the maximum grant remains just as it has been for more than 20 years and that schools as they increase their expenditure can claim reassessment of their grants from time to time. It would be impossible to discuss this matter here without unduly detaining the Council, but I may state that only last week the question of the assignment of grants under the revised code was most fully discussed in a conference of inspectors, two of whom were native gentlemen and that the unanimous opinion was expressed that schools which were doing their best to improve would not suffer in any way under the new regulations which were made not to reduce grants but to deliver teachers and pupils from the dreary system of payment by results—a system which has been condemned by all experienced Educational authorities and which has been to a great extent discontinued for years in this Presidency in favour of the system of fixed grants. At least we may wait and see the effect of the revised rules and leave it to those who feel aggrieved to formulate their complaints. Up to the present we have received only

Schools. The hon. member has asked for an explanation of the addition of a sum of Rs. 7,94,000 made up of Rs. 5,40,000 provided in the Budget 1903-04, and Rs. 2,54,000 being savings out of the six lakhs grant in 1902-03. The total of these two sums comes to Rs. 7,91,000 and not Rs. 7,94,000 as stated by the hon. member. Except a small balance of about Rs. 2,000 the whole of this amount has been utilised for buildings, enhanced grants to Boards for 6 months equipment of training colleges, etc. The details are as follows in round figures:

	Rs.
Transferred to the P.W.D., for buildings, purchase of sites, etc.	5,45,000
Grants to District Local and Municipal Boards for 6 months	2,36,000
Expended for stipends of agricultural teachers purchase of agricultural plots, supply of stores etc to Training Colleges, and increased provision for Instructresses	14,000
Lapsed	2000
Total Rs.	7,91,000

The transfers to P. W. D. mentioned above do not appear in the Budget under Civil Works. It is not easy to trace the figure of 3 lakhs alluded to by the hon. member but I gather that he has compared the estimated figures for 1903-04 with that of 1902-05 (page 183 of the Budget). The grants to Boards for 1903-04 were given for 6 months only and not for the whole year. These are all the remarks which I have to make. I need hardly add that the progress of education depends entirely upon the prosperity of the country and the maintenance of normal conditions, and that if another year of disaster is in store for this Presidency, Education especially among the masses must be severely and most unfavourably affected. I trust that that calamity may yet be averted.

THE HON. MR. FULTON.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton said:—I only wish to say a few words, I am afraid that there is not much use in discussing further remarks on the Judicial Department made by Mr Setalvad. I am not in a position to make any definite statement of policy and, therefore, I think it better to refrain from further observations while thanking those who have taken part. The subject of the training of Civilians for Assistant Judgeships is, as your Excellency is aware at present, occupying the attention of this Government. The appointment of a large number of Stationary First Class Magistrates is, I think, desirable; but the difficulty of allotting the necessary funds for the purpose is at present, I fear, insuperable. It is gratifying to notice the keen interest which all questions connected with education excites, as we are all agreed that the prosperity of the country must in a great measure coincide with the progress and extension of education. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's proposal for an experiment in Bombay in compulsory education for boys is attractive; but cannot, I think, have effect until he can persuade a good many more people to join in his campaign. In such a matter no doubt, when the proper time comes, Government must assume the attitude of leader, but it must not act prematurely or begin to lead until pretty well assured of a considerable body of followers. At present I do not think there is evidence of any feeling in Bombay on the subject.

I do not see that the question has been taken up by the public, or the Press, or the Corporation or even the Joint Schools' Committee. If any Hon'ble friend, Mr. Ibrahim, can infuse into others some of his own enthusiasm and will consider the matter from a practical point of view, Government will, I am sure be ready to consider any representations that may be made.

The Hon. Mr. Giles has dealt fully and clearly with Mr. Setalvad's remarks and the suggestions of Khan Bahadur Darasha Chichgar, Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Dixit regarding educational affairs. On these points I do not wish to add anything to what he has said as regards Mr. Dikshit's remarks about resumptions of land for public purposes, I have only to say that while any representation the Board may think proper to make will be carefully considered, it seems to me that Government will never consent to abandon the right of resumption which occasionally must be exercised in the public interests. It is an integral part of the Act under which the Trust is constituted, and while Government are always willing to consider any request of the Trustees who represent special and important interests, I is necessary for them to keep under their own control the power of reserving land for public interests, which under the provisions of the Act, it is not possible for the Trustees as a body to deal with.

The question of housing the poor referred to by Mr. Vithaldas is receiving careful attention and a Bill to amend the Improvement Trust Act will, it is hoped, be ready in a few days. It contains clauses to enable the Trust to lend money on good security for building houses and also to open to the public roads and streets which have been made by the Trust and approved by the Corporation and Improvement Trust for the purpose of facilitating the construction of more commodious and more sanitary primary school buildings than many of those now in use in Bombay.

SIR J. M NTEATH'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath said: Before replying to the various criticisms as regards matters pertaining to the Department I may say I may explain to the Hon. Mr. Dikshit in reply to his question yesterday, why the Financial statement is sent to him and other honourable members confidentially. Properly speaking it should not be sent at all, but it is sent confidentially to facilitate discussion. I am sorry, as I have said before, that few honourable members respond and we have to answer, as best we can, criticisms which are sometimes rather hastily and sometimes read out in a rather rapid manner. If the statement was published and publicly discussed before the meeting I cannot see that there would be any use for the meeting. If the Bill can be satisfactory to honourable members to hear that subordinate Judges of Sirur are reported from most talukas of Surat and Ahmedabad. It is gratifying that administrative orders passed since our last budget meeting have received so large a measure of appreciation and that the criticism has been so moderate. I should be glad if the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah would familiarise himself with the excellent example of the Ahmedabad Municipality as described to us by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas apply to local officers as regards matters of detail an appeal to Government only on questions of principle. It is of course impossible for Government to keep themselves acquainted with every official act of every officer of the Presidency. It is satisfactory that my honourable friend has no sympathy with those people who can pay their public dues and do not. Now I have no knowledge of the circumstances, but I have no doubt that the Wantas of whose sufferings he has given us such a harrowing account belong to this latter category. No doubt his information is say the contrary, but with all respect to him we have to accept the opinion of officers responsible in such a matter until proof is given that it is wrong. If he will bring to the notice of the Collector of Surat cases in which clerks or inspectors altered entries of payments so as to show them against the arrears of previous years, I have no doubt that any proved abuse will meet with appropriate punishment. As regards the general allegations of harsh measures and a reign of terror I cannot say that the result of former investigations leads us to attach much importance to them

the Civil Courts [illegible] excluded. Many ex- [illegible] of opinion that the Courts of [illegible] should have those [illegible] the Council with [illegible] in all ordinary cases a [illegible] other witnesses and infer- [illegible] of the Courts. Hearts is [illegible] and to give more general [illegible] little doubt that many creditors [illegible] claims to resemble dimensions [illegible] of their prompt and regular re- [illegible] security which would be given [illegible] by Government officers. This has [illegible] be notably the case in some other [illegible] this thus in Sind, notwithstanding the [illegible] the Incumbered Estates Act constitutes [illegible] the beneficial use of such a measure as [illegible] before you, and it was at one time [illegible] to introduce a Court of Wards Bill [illegible] Province only. But there is a not inconsi- [illegible] number of cases in the Presidency proper in [illegible] such a measure could be utilized with great [illegible] advantage. No doubt the districts of Ahmedabad, [illegible] Broach and the Panch Mahals, where large [illegible] are usually numerous, are already fairly well [illegible] for. Bombay Act VI of 1862 affecting [illegible] Ahmedabad, and the Broach and Kaira Incumbered [illegible] Acts are not, however, now operative except [illegible] as they affect the management of estates [illegible] already taken over by the Talukdari Settlement [illegible] Officer; and, for the reason above shown, Gover- [illegible] have declined to revive and extend Bombay [illegible] Act of 1862, which gives power of compulsory [illegible] management of estates. Action can now be taken only [illegible] under the Gujarat Talukdars Act of 1888, which [illegible] assumption of management to cases in which [illegible] application is made and cases in which owing to [illegible] among sharers or for other causes there is [illegible] reason to apprehend danger to the peace of the [illegible] country or injury to the well being of the inferior [illegible] holders. There are other cases specified in the Bill [illegible] to which management by a Court of Wards would [illegible] undoubtedly be beneficial and the definition of talukdar by no means includes all holders of large estates [illegible] in the districts I have mentioned. In the rest of [illegible] the Presidency instances are from time to time [illegible] brought to the notice of Government in which the only [illegible] hope of saving historic families from ruin lies in [illegible] such management. But it cannot be undertaken [illegible] without power to enforce some such provisions as [illegible] are contained in this Bill, and in particular it [illegible] would be entirely useless if the holder were not [illegible] debarred from incurring fresh debts while the estate [illegible] is under management. I can speak from experience [illegible] I was once engaged in the management of an estate [illegible] of a family held in great respect and indeed venerated [illegible] by a large section of the community. A composition [illegible] was made of debts and the settled amount was [illegible] paid off by a loan from Government, who took over [illegible] the management until it was recovered. But in the in- [illegible] terval the applicant died and the son was a dissolute [illegible] youth who borrowed money freely on the security [illegible] of the estate which accordingly on its restoration was [illegible] as heavily encumbered as ever if not more so. Such [illegible] a labour of Sisyphus cannot, of course, be repeated [illegible] and the Government of India have in fact very properly declined to advance any more money for such [illegible] a purpose unless it can be made effective by such a [illegible] provision as I have mentioned. Finally I may point [illegible] out that both the Lunacy Act and the Guardians and [illegible] Wards Act contemplate management of the landed [illegible] estates of Lunatics and minors by Courts of Wards [illegible] where they exist and assume such management to [illegible] be expedient.

A GENERAL ACT.

For these reasons we have come to the conclusion that a General Court of Wards Act is expedient even although there cannot be said to be urgent need for it in some parts of the Presidency. It will be seen that the Bill is purely permissive, the provisions will be applied only when they can be applied with advantage. It is hardly possible that they can be applied to the detriment of anybody concerned. If in some parts of the Presidency the instances in which such intervention of Government is called for are not so numerous that they would have justified legislation on their own account, they are certainly sufficiently numerous to show that, in the event of such a measure being passed at all, it must be made general. There are many advantages in having all cases in which management has to be undertaken by Government dealt with by authorities regularly established for the purpose. Arrangements can then be made for the mutual advantage of solvent and embarrassed estates. The balances of the former can be profitably utilized on excellent security for the advantage of the latter, which thus obtain on reasonable terms means for the payment of settled debts and for improvement.

I apprehend that no objection is likely to be ascertained by anybody to the assumption of management in any case in which a sole landholder applies or all co-sharers in an undivided estate or all entitled to manage apply. But there may possibly be some doubt as to the expediency of complying with an application if all co-sharers do not agree. Experience, however, in Gujarat shows that the factious opposition of a co-sharer holding a comparatively small interest not in frequently prevents the assumption of management where it would be very beneficial and this is a point in respect of which the Gujarat Talukdars Act is held to be in much need of amendment. It seems to me entirely reasonable that the wish of co-sharers holding a major interest should govern the matters. I believe the rest could in almost all cases if they choose have their shares separated.

HOW IT WILL OPERATE.

As regards assumption of management otherwise than on application the cases of lunatics or minors are already provided for by existing law and the measures will do no more than provide the means of giving effect to the first paragraph of section 9 of Act XXXV of 1858 as regards lunatics, and leave it to the Court of Wards with the sanction of Government to determine when they should assume the management of estates of minors. As regards the expediency of the course there cannot, I think, be any ground for doubt. In other grounds of disqualification and the best method of determining their existence are more open to argument. We all, I doubt not, can recall cases of persons who are unfitted to manage their property owing to physical infirmities and owing to mental defects not amounting to lunacy and who have no relatives whom they can trust to manage for them. There are women who are just as capable of managing as men, but there are also purdah illiterate ladies whose property is dissipated by unscrupulous Kasbharis. There are unfortunately also heads of old families who have acquired such intemperate and dissolute habits that the ruin of estates which are the source of the family income and grievous injury to their tenants are almost inevitable. All the Court of Wards Acts for other parts of India provide for some such cases, though they are not defined in quite the same way. In the Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces Acts conviction of a non-bailable offence is one of the causes of disqualification, but there appears to us to be strong objections to take such a fact into consideration for the purpose. I admit, however, that the assumption of management on such grounds requires to be exercised with great caution and in particular that there should be no unnecessary prying into private affairs or encouragement given to applications inspired by the enmity of relations. In all the Acts except that for Bengal the power of declaring incapacity on such grounds is left to the Local Government. In Bengal the adjudgment of incapacity from physical defects or infirmities is made by a competent Civil Court. We have adopted a plan of determination which will, I hope, be accepted by the Council as providing the greatest security against all abuses. That is, that the declaration should be made by the District Court on the application of the Collector. The Collector will, in the first instance, have to be satisfied that there are adequate reasons for interference and he will then have to convince the District Court by evidence. It seems scarcely possible that under such a system there can be any unnecessary or arbitrary assumption of management. It would, however, be disastrous to allow prolonged legal proceedings and appeals with all the delay and expense inseparable from them. We have therefore provided that the inquiry by the District Court shall be summary and that there shall be no appeal, but of course the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court will not be affected.

I have already explained that the liquidation of debts will be effected entirely by voluntary arrangement and compromise, and that creditors will not be precluded from prosecuting before Civil Courts any claims disallowed by the Courts of Wards. But it is essential that claims which are not disclosed after due notice shall, if the management is continued, be forfeited. Without a provision to that effect there would be great risk of the management being made quite futile. The provision is adopted from the Central Provinces Act, which is followed in this respect by the Punjab Act.

I have also already explained the absolute necessity of debarring wards from creating further charges on their estates while they are under management, and I trust it will be recognized by the Council. But it will be observed that we propose to go still further and to provide that wards once declared incapable by the District Court and the successors of those who apply for management as well as the applicants themselves shall on the restoration of their estates be incompetent, even after the withdrawal of superintendence, to alienate them or any part of them or create any charge on them which will be valid beyond their lifetime, except with the previous sanction of the Collector. In regard to the successors of applicants we have gone beyond what is provided in other Acts. I shall now show the reasons which in my opinion fully justify these proposals.

As regards those declared incapable by the District Court I do not think I need say much. If they have brought their estates to the brink of ruin by habits which are not likely to be entirely eradicated, it would be of little or no use to undertake the management unless they are prevented from repeating the process. That would again be the labour of Sisyphus and I do not think Government should accept it. We have had ample experience on which to base a judgment. Bombay Act VI of 1862 contains no provision on this point. There were 93 estates cleared of debt and restored before the Gujarat Talukdars' Act came into force. The holders at once began to create fresh charges and soon were as completely embarrassed as before. On the other hand the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 provided that on the restoration of an estate to a thakur no charge in it should be valid beyond his life. With quite few exceptions the estates managed under the latter Act have remained free from encumbrance and in a prosperous condition. Government are under no obligation to undertake the management of such estates, but if they do undertake it they should make sure that the object will not be frustrated.

APPLICATION FOR ITS BENEFIT.

As regards estates taken under management on application I have somewhat more to say and part will be applicable to those already dealt with. The matter of restriction of alienation and encumbrance is one [illegible] which there has been much conflict [illegible] said I have not much sympathy with extreme [illegible] on either side. The case is one for [illegible] discrimination and as usual the truth will be found [illegible] between the extremes. I have said [illegible] that it is in my opinion no [illegible] disparaging, thrifty and [illegible] should have full property [illegible] in their land subject to the payment of assessment, so that they may freely mortgage their ancestral to the land in full assurance that they can realize it when they choose. The case is very different with cultivators who have not the sense to realize the need of keeping the essence of their income unimpaired, but with [illegible] we have not now to deal. We are now concerned [illegible] the holders of ancestral estates which were [illegible] to be held not as a marketable commodity [illegible] the maintenance of the family in a position [illegible] dignity. The [illegible] Commission of [illegible] such estates were more heavily encumbered [illegible] frequently than small holdings [illegible] the absence of their income unimpaired, but with [illegible] administration under that exceptions, families which [illegible] dwelling and economy of

the profits of an estate won by the good public services of a distinguished ancestor have been brought to ruin on the brink of debt by the selfish extravagance of an heir and numerous members. It is, I believe, recognized everywhere that there can be no certainty of such estates fulfilling their purpose unless the individual holders are restricted to a life interest. I will not, however, trouble you with European analogies; there is sufficient evidence that in this country the grants of estates were almost invariably, if not invariably for the object above stated. Indeed it could hardly be for any other reason that the rewards of services took that form. Saranjams and Jaghirs have from time immemorial been held only as life estates. By the custom of the country warrants of all classes cannot be alienated or have charges made on them which are valid beyond the lifetime of those making them without sanction of Government or some officer of Government. Even sanads which have been interpreted as conferring full proprietory right show that the grants were made for the benefit of the family not merely of the individual grantee. I doubt whether before the Summary Settlement Acts it was ever contemplated that any Inamdars should have the power of alienating the land. There are other classes of estates of which the origin is not so clear or which may not even be known, and there are acquired estates to which the remarks do not apply at all. But the point which I wish to make clear and which I think I have made clear is that it has been widely recognized in the past in this country as elsewhere, that, if an estate is to be maintained for the benefit of a family, each individual holder must be restricted to a life interest and I think it not improbable that public sentiment if rightly apprehended would still be to that effect. The Gujarat Talukdars' Act of 1888 has made it illegal for a Talukdar to alienate any part of his estate or to encumber it beyond his own lifetime without the sanction of Government. That desirability was imposed without the consent of the Talukdars who however admitted that some such provision would be expedient. But we are informed by officers who have made very careful inquiries that the Talukdars more appreciate the advantage of the restriction. It cannot indeed be said that the restriction has made the Talukdars prosperous, but the restriction does tend to induce and has induced an increase of thrift, economy and prudence, and in the time of famine has operated to prevent much valuable land passing out of the hands of the Talukdars. Increase of prosperity of all the holders is not however the direct result expected. The restriction has preserved in many estates from disintegration and ruin and that is its object. There are indeed not a few cases in which people who have become mortgagees after 1888 remain in possession after the death of the mortgagors and it has been proposed on that account that the Talukdars should be debarred from creating incumbrances even for their own lifetime, without the consent of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, and it is stated that they should welcome the extension of the restriction which would prevent them from borrowing even on the security of their personal income. A grant is mother sly supervision of private affairs of that kind would, however, as we have shown elsewhere, be not only futile but mischievous, and it is now needed for the purpose in question. The continuance of invalid incumbrances is due not to any deficiency in the existing restriction but to the fact that the Act does not provide adequate means for enforcing the restriction, and the defect we hope soon to remedy.

RESTRICTIONS ON WARDS.

I would not however impose such a restriction in any case without the consent of persons capable of appreciating the consequences and competent to give the consent. But on the other hand I maintain this proposition which is as true in connection with this Bill as it was with the Bombay and Kaira Acts, that if qualified persons are willing to accept conditions on which Government will undertake action for their benefit, there is no reasonable ground for preventing them. I cannot conceive of any just cause for debarring competent persons from entering into an agreement with Government any more than with their fellow citizens. Accordingly we propose to apply the restriction only when application is made for management. We do not propose to allow people who are under a disqualification which can never be cured to play ducks and drakes again with estates released from incumbrances but we do not consider it proper in such case to take notice of affecting their successors. The estates of minors and lunatics whose disqualification may be completely removed will be secured without restriction.

I think it right however to inform you that administrations in other parts of India have thought it preferable to forego such a restriction for reasons which I will state so far as I have been able to gather them, and which I will endeavour to show to have little force. The principal reason that people may be deterred by the restriction from applying for the benefit of management and that it may therefore do more harm than good. My answer is in the first place that we have reason to think that the apprehension is not well founded. We have experience to guide us in this matter also. Under the Broach and Kaira and the Sind Incumbered Estates Acts management could or can be undertaken only on application by the thakurs or jagirdars or zamindars or by their heirs or guardians and in both it is provided that when a thakur or jagirdar or zamindar is restored to possession no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation shall be valid beyond the time of his natural life. There is not the slightest indication that any body was ever deterred by the restriction from applying. The restriction under these Acts is more complete than we propose, for under them no power is taken to allow alienation of incumbrances even for the benefit of the estate, as is allowed under the Bill. It is true that the restriction in these Acts affects only the individuals to whom possession is restored, but people who would agree to such a restriction on their own powers would certainly agree to a similar restriction on the powers of their heirs. In the second place, if an applicant will not agree to such a restriction, I really do not see why Government should undertake the troubles of management. It is a matter of public concern that the estates of families which have rendered distinguished services to our own or previous Governments should be perpetuated, that the bounty which was intended for the benefit of families to remote generations should be preserved for the purpose and that the object of this form of reward, which has been dear to good public servants in all ages, should not be frustrated. There is not less respect for old families in this country than in others and it would be to the substantial good of the great bulk of the people to see their dignity preserved. But I know of no public interest which would be served by releasing from embarrassment the estate of a spendthrift if he and his successors are to be at liberty to squander it at will. It is an iniquity that any holder of such an estate should for his own gratification squander the source of income of the whole family. The next reason urged against the restriction is that it would work unequally; the life interest of a young incumbent would be security for large advances, the life interest of an old incumbent would be worth comparatively little. My answer is implied in what I have already said. Neither has an equitable claim to spend at the expense of his successors. Of course loans or even alienations for the benefit of the estate could be sanctioned. A third reason and the only other which I have noticed is that it would be incongruous to have some estates under the restrictions and others free from it. My answer is that the benefit will be given to those who appreciate it and ask for it. If an owner has his estate free from encumbrance, he is doing the family no injury and there is no need for the aid of Government. If a qualified owner whose estate is involved does not choose to apply, he must, to use a somewhat vulgar expression sow in his own juice and bear the odium of bringing ruin on the family. If the embarrassment is due not to his own extravagance but to that of an ancestor, it will be to his own advantage as well as to that of his successors to have it relieved and he cannot reasonably object to a restriction without which the trouble of management would probably be labour in vain.

ACCEPTABILITY OF THE MEASURE.

I do not think that there is any other provision in the Bill which calls for further explanation than is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. We shall no doubt have many suggestions as to amendment of details, but I hope the general principles will commend themselves to the Council. I think most of the people for whose benefit we propose to legislate have some education and will be able to form an intelligent conception of the effects of passing the measure if the matter is properly explained to them. I have already spoken to a few and they seem to regard the provisions as likely to be very beneficial. But we shall of course give full consideration to any representations made by any of them or on their behalf. If all or almost all would rather let things remain as they are, there would perhaps be no adequate reason for our troubling ourselves in the matter, but if a considerable number would like the aid we offer I do not see why it should be refused to them even if the greater number do not desire it. The latter except such as are disqualified and are incompetent to give an opinion which is worthy of consideration, will not be affected. My present view, however, is that it should not be given at all to applicants except on conditions which will secure its being effective.

THE HON. MR. SETALWAD.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad said they were told by the mover of the Bill, and it was also stated in the statement of objects and reasons that the Bill was intended for the benefit of what were called historic families holding large landed estates. If that was so, he asked why they should not leave other families alone. As at present worded, the Bill applied to almost anybody who happened to hold an acre of land somewhere in this Presidency. Mr. Setalwad also took exception to the provision empowering the Collector to apply to the District Court to declare a person unfit to manage his property if he (the Collector) considered him to be a man of wasteful habits. Now, to consider a man to be of wasteful habits was merely a matter of opinion and he (the speaker) thought that it would be really hard if a person were declared unfit on such opinion only. Again, under clause 2 of section 5 no appeal would lie to the High Court against such declaration. He submitted that the class of landholders to whom it was intended to apply the provisions of the Bill should be more clearly defined, and that in order to inspire confidence in the minds of the public such declarations should be made appealable to the High Court. Mr. Setalwad also considered it objectionable that once a man having applied for the benefits of this Act, all his successors in title should be debarred from managing his property. He next referred to section 37, which prevented a person declared unfit under section 5 from adopting a son without the consent of the Governor-in-Council. He said the provision would interfere with the man's power of adoption under the Hindu law, and he doubted whether such restriction would be valid in law. The mover of the Bill had told them that the powers given under it would be exercised by superior officers, to wit, the Commissioner, and so forth, and therefore there need be no apprehension about any abuse of the power. But he (the speaker) contended that as the Commissioner could under the Act delegate his powers to his officers, it was possible that such power might be delegated to such subordinate officers as Mamlatdars and even Talatis. He thought it was desirable that the use of these powers should be confined to Commissioners and Collectors only.

THE HON. MR. G. K. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said he had attentively followed the exposition of the provisions of the Bill made by the hon. mover, but he was not satisfied that it was a measure which ought to be adopted. In this Presidency there had been in force, for many years, laws intended to relieve ancient and historic families. They had on the whole worked successfully. Where the experience of their working should have disclosed any defects, those defects should be remedied. It was admitted that no need for the provision of this measure was felt in places where those acts were in force. Though the object of the Bill was stated to be the protection of historic families, the power demanded were so extensive that any person having the smallest interest in the smallest piece of agriculturing land would fall within its operations. Whatever be the occupation of the person, whatever be his caste, whatever be his ancestry and whatever be the value, extent and character of his other properties, he would be liable to have the management of his property taken up by the Court of Wards. Such extensive powers vested in the Court of Wards were not likely to lead to better supervision of the properties of disqualified persons. The next feature of the Bill was the large powers that it sought for the purpose of disqualifying holders of land. Every woman, whatever be her education and intelligence was regarded as disqualified and a District Court on the application of the Collector was empowered to declare her incapable of managing her property after summary inquiry. People having some physical or mental defects or of vicious, intemperate and wasteful habits were disqualified to manage their properties. If a landholder gave money to a political movement or His Holiness or Mahomedan charity, which might be disapproved by the Collector, he would also be disqualified to manage his estate. The most indefinite and vague grounds were considered sufficient for depriving people of the management of their properties. If a woman was once declared disqualified she must remain in that state for the rest of her life. Again if a person was declared disqualified, he or she was rendered incompetent to make a will or have a son in adoption except with the permission of Government obtained through the Court of Wards. Even after the person disqualified was able to satisfy that the disqualification had ceased and that he was entitled to be restored to the management of his property, he could never get back his full interest in the property, but he could only get a life interest. The Bill ignored the wills of parents and the good management that could be made by competent relation such as fathers, sons, husbands and brothers. If the improvement of the landholding classes was aimed at, he (the Hon. Mr. Parekh) submitted, it could only be attained by giving them better education, by creating in them self reliance and increasing their interest in their properties. The provisions of the Bill would create indifference and carelessness in the mind of the landholders with regard to their properties and would make them less capable of managing their estates.

THE HON MR. WHITWORTH.

The Hon Mr. G. C. Whitworth said: As I may not have the opportunity of speaking on this Bill at a later stage I may take this opportunity to indicate only two points on which I think the Bill will require very careful revision. Both these points are contained in Section 5, the section dealing with disqualification. The first of these is that in clause (C) as regard the use to be made of District Courts, it seems that in every new provision and to some to be an anomalous one, I think it will create difficulty and the District Courts will be much puzzled sometimes as to how to act if the clause stands entirely as it is. Perhaps the word "persons used are by the District Court in a summary inquiry to be incapable of managing and so on, may not present any difficulty, but it will be impossible to associate this clause from the phraseology used in the clause which goes before it where we hear of adjudication by a competent Court. The question will certainly arise; What is the difference? In one clause a competent court is to adjudicate and in the next clause the District Judge is to declare. Now it is hardly the function of a District Judge to declare except upon a jjudication, and I think the phraseology, should be so modified as to imply what are their particular duties, whether declaration is to follow from the adjudication. The second point I may mention in the sub-clause (III) in (C.) the words "their being females" Now I know that struck me as being very odd as soon as I read the Bill, but I ascertain from the margin that there is authority and precedent for this in the Central Provinces' corresponding Act, but I hope that will not be in the eyes of this Council quite a sufficient reason for introducing this ground of declaration. I would say on this ground alone that merely as a matter of language it is illogical. If all that is necessary is that the Court should be asked to declare that a certain person is incapable of managing on the ground of her being a female, the sentence is absolutely complete and it will logically apply to any female in the world or any female coming under the operation of this Act. I do not think there can be any mistake as to that. If hon. members will look at the phraseology: Persons declared by the District Court in a summary inquiry on the application of the Collector to be incapable of managing their own property, owing to their being females. You see "owing to" carries nothing beyond it except the one ground of her being a female and as the hon. member in charge of the Bill has just now said many women are as capable as men on managing their affairs. Certainly any body acquainted with the proceedings of courts, must have come across many such instances. It seems to me therefore that it is illogical and objectionable upon that ground alone that it is not my strongest objection to this provision because it seems to me, supposing it was perfectly logical as a matter of language, very unfair that such a provision should be made. It seems that we are going contrary to the tendency of the times if we now do anything to crystalise disqualification on the ground of being a female alone. I trust that this point, when the proper time comes, will receive very careful consideration.

THE HON. MR. H. S. DIKSHIT.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit complained that in the event of a person having been placed in charge of a Court of Wards by reason of his being a minor it would not be open for him unders Section 12 to apply to a Civil Court and to prove to its satisfaction that he was not a minor,

THE HON. MR. D. A. KHARE.

The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare said the principle underlying the bill was the solicitude of Government for the welfare and preservation of the property of aristocratic families. He understood like that there could not be much difference of opinion about the desirability of taking some steps for the preservation of the estates of such families from the ruin which was slowly but surely overtaking them. He himself knew of various such families which had gone down entirely and others which were on the high road to ruin and if, as stated in the first paragraph of the statement of objects and reasons, the operation of the measure was expressly confined to such families he for one would not object to it. But as a matter of fact the Bill was so worded as to include within its scope the humblest of humble landholders. Such was the intelligence of the great bulk of the people naturally viewed the bill as too paternal a measure —a measure, which would, if the prevailing official temper be abnormal for the time being bring under official supervision and control almost every person's property, who might for the time be considered possessing habits, which were likely to cause injury to his property or to his subordinate holders. He did not say those were the great bulk of them, and from his experience this Presidency had passed through times when the official vision, was to say the least so distorted that it brought undeserved hardships on innocent individuals. It might be stated that Government would not allow small holders to be dealt with under it; but there was sometimes great temptation likely to become too strong at times for common sense to resist. It was therefore desirable to strictly define the classes to which it was intended to confine the operation of the bill. If the bill were to contain a provision that its provisions would apply only to Zamindars in Sindh, Gujarath Talukdars and Sardars for Deccan and Saranjamdars, then the measure would be unexceptional and he would submit that such a definition would at once produce unanimity with the principle as well as with many of the provisions of the bill. He recommended that the Council would do well to find out exactly how Court of Wards must have a judicial officer, as a member of it. The people had naturally greater confidence in the balance of temper and judgment of Judicial officers than in those of executive official. Certain arbitrary powers were intended to be conferred upon the Court and it was not possible for an executive official to look at both sides of a question especially when he had not got any assistance either from legal representatives of the parties or from a colleague who was familiar with questions of that character. The scope of disqualification was too wide; while unsuitable and unqualified persons were under it. He had heard of the instance of the wife of the present minor Chief of Miraj Mala in the Southern Maratha Country, where the minor lady who was born of an ordinary Brahmin family, was required to be under the control and in the constant company of an English governess or companion, entirely a stranger to Brahmin life and of a guardian who had no knowledge of the customs and habits of the family. The instance might fall under the head of "political" but it did point to a danger. If power be given to a Civil Court to appoint a guardian, all this might be obviated. Moreover there should be a provision inserted in the bill that the Court of Wards should have nothing to do with minors and others in cases where there existed a testamentary provision for their guardianship and for the management of their property.

THE HON. MR. KHANDALLAWALLA.

The Hon. Mr. Khandallawalla pointed out certain directions in which he thought the wording of some of the sections might be more definite. He thought that no land-holder should be disqualified on a summary inquiry only, as contemplated by clause (c) of section 5. He was of opinion that there ought to be full and regular inquiry. He also thought that the Bill would produce a great deal of confidence if the declarations by District Courts were made appealable. With regard to the point raised by the Hon. Mr. Whitworth as to the unreasonableness of declaring a woman incapable of managing the property simply because she was a woman, Mr. Khandallawalla said the females referred to in section 5 were probably "purdah" ladies who on account of the peculiar nature of their situation were unable to manage large estates.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S REPLY.

Sir James Monteath: Your Excellency,—I do not think I need say much in reply to the criticism of hon. members. So far as I understand them, none of them object to the first reading of the Bill and they refer entirely to details which will of course be carefully considered by the Select Committee. The main objection seems to be taken to the extent to which the Act can be applied. I presume the cases of lunacies and minors are admitted and the only question as regards cases which may be dealt with without application are those which come under clause C of Section 5. No doubt the phraseology of that clause may require to be very carefully considered, and I think it is very evident from what has fallen from some hon. members that the scope of it is not correctly understood. I need scarcely say, I have already explained, that no female will be considered to be disqualified because she is a female. The provision is that the District Court may declare her to be incapable of managing or unfitted to manage on the ground of sex. That is to say that a female subject to the customs which prevail in the country may be on that account disqualified. It will apply of course mainly to "purdah" ladies who through the "purdah" are incapable of personally managing their estates. If this clause is carefully considered then the class of people are only those who may apply. It is quite true that it is not only members of historic families but possibly persons who hold what may be called ancestral estates: it is only to these classes of people that it is intended or desired to apply the provisions of the Act and if we could find a definition which I think it would be exceedingly difficult to find, which will make that intention more clear than it is, the Government will be pleased to adopt it. But as I said before, the Act is entirely permissive. People who do not wish to have their estates administered need not apply and the Collector need not act on the application and the Court of Wards need not act on the application unless it is a case in which it appears desirable that management should be undertaken. On the question referred to by my hon. friend Mr. Setalwad as to taking away the rights of successors when they had applied, I do not think I can add to what I have said in my speech on the introduction of the Bill. In all this class of cases I think it was always intended that the holders should be restricted to the life interest and if they apply we can do no more than revert to what would be the original intention of the grant. The Hon Mr. Setalwad also refers to section 9. He says the great powers taken in it would allow the superintendence of the person of a widow. It will also the superintendence of the person of a widow if she happens to be a minor or happens to be a lunatic, and it is distinctly refers to clauses (a) and (b) of Section 8. There is one other point mentioned by him, that he thinks delegation might be carried too far. Of course, as I have said the management must be under the supervision of superior officers. Appeals will lie to the Commissioner and whoever is put in charge as actual manager of the estate will be subject to the supervision of all these officers. As regards Section 12 to which some exception has been taken, it is not I think so far as I can read it the intention that a person should be prevented from showing that he is not a minor. All that it says is that no suit shall be brought in a Civil Court to contest the decision of the Court of Wards. It prohibits suits on that ground, but it will not prevent its being shown of course that the person whose estate has been taken under superintendence is not a minor. I do not notice that there is any other point with regard to which an answer is now required. All points of detail will be very carefully considered in Committee and if the principle of the Act is accepted I think that is all that is necessary for the first reading which I have now the honour to move.

The first reading of the Bill was then agreed to.

Sir James Monteath proposed that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Younghusband, the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, the Hon. Dr. Bhandarker, the Hon. Mr. Khare and the mover; and that instruction be given to report within five months. This also was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE.

Vishram Miajee and Vishram Bapu were charged with doing a rash and negligent act, on the 14th July last, in Rajapur Street, Stone Bunder, in connection with a scaffolding erected in the construction of a building for the Standard Oil Company, thereby causing the death of a woman named Janki, on of the labourers employed in carrying bricks and mortar to the brick layers engaged in the work. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Russom Wadia instructed by Mr. Heerjibhoy J. Dalal, defended the accused.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said the rash and negligent acts complained of consisted in the accused having selected improper materials for the scaffolding for the construction of the building they had contracted to erect; and in their not having made a proper use of the materials. Their mode of erection was faulty, and it caused the death of the woman Janki, who died shortly after the fall. Three persons, including Janki, fell down with the scaffolding, but the two others sustained only slight injuries. It was not disputed that the scaffolding fell, or that the fall of it caused the death of the woman. Then arose the questions—who was responsible for the scaffolding; its consequent fall; and the death of the woman? Were the accused liable? The case for the prosecution was that it was the duty of the accused to see the scaffolding properly erected, because they had contracted to build the premises in question. The law laid on such persons the responsibility of adequately constructing the scaffolding; in fact the persons constructing it must be competent to do so. It was true they could not lay their finger exactly on the particular point which caused the accident, and the loss of life; but the fact was the falling of the scaffolding except owing to some inherent defect. In 7 Allahabad H. C. reports, was reported an analogous case decided by Sir John Edge, Chief Justice, and another Judge regarding the sudden sinking of a ferry-boat in the five Canges, for which the ferryman was held liable. It was argued that he should have used safe boats only. Mr. Kirkpatrick explained to the jury, from a model, the section of the scaffolding which gave way, and the uprights various, leagers, and planks employed in its construction. The whole work, he remarked, was flimsy, the uprights were neither strong nor equidistant with regard to the bays; some of the leagers had been removed and were wanting, while the putlogs were short and were not tied at the other end, so as to knit the whole thing firmly together, and make it rigid and safe for those using it. These defects made the erection of a nature not strong enough to stand the strain and vibration of those carrying loads of bricks and mortar. The probabilities of the case were so enormous as almost to amount to a certainty that these defects contributed to the collapse and to the consequent death of the woman.

Evidence was led for the prosecution,

Mr. R. J. Kent, Presidency Executive Engineer, in the course of his evidence, said to had examined the northern portion of the scaffolding on the 18th, 22nd, and 28th July. As the result of these examinations, he caused the model before the Court to be made by his Assistant Engineer, Mr. Mankelj; it was substantially correct. Of the horizontals resting on the building, which were called putlogs, one was missing. From the ground, the scaffolding was 25 feet high. The width of the platform varied, average at the top being 5 1-2 feet away from the wall; at the bottom, on the ground, it was about four feet. The uprights fan slanted away from the top. The putlogs should have been tied to the building in some way—by an inner scaffolding or in some strong and staunch manner. If there was a slant, the slanting would go on further. On the top, the putlogs rested on the wall. When the putlogs sagged, namely, bent, they caused the fall of the structure. The putlog that fell was not long enough. The scaffolding having not remained vertical, and the putlog being short, it fell down. There was greater distance between some of the uprights than between others. The thickness of some of them was insufficient. Very substantial was the putlog that fell; only it was short. As regarded size the leagers were sufficient; but one of them was broken. The four uprights had sloped out from 7 inches to 1 foot 8 inches.

Cross-examined, Mr. Kent said he came to Bombay on 20th March, and he had a little more than four months' experience of this city when he examined the scaffolding. The putlogs were usually tied to the wall, or to an inner scaffolding, or to doors and windows. In his evidence before the Coroner, he had stated what ought to have been done. If there was nothing to which the putlog that fell, it could have been tied at right angles. The Roorki Engineering College treatise about India could be taken as a standard work. Of course, a two-inch bould or male bamboo would be stronger than a two-inch hollow or female bamboo, used in the erection of a scaffolding. Usually the case was for work-people to pass along the scaffolding and not to stop and congregate for talk, as that would cause a greater strain on the part they stood on. The quantity of material, of brick and mortar, placed upon a scaffolding would also cause strain in proportion to its weight. In his opinion uprights should not be more wide apart from each other than about 7 1-2 feet. He was not surprised to hear that the Roorki treatise laid down the distance at from 12 to 14 feet. The extent of the sag itself was four inches, but it was lower from the wall by about nine inches.

Mr. David Gostling, engineer in Bombay, was examined as a witness in corroboration of Mr. Kent's evidence. Witness said there was nothing in the scaffolding to keep the putlogs in their places. It could have caused an accident at any moment. The scaffolding should have been sufficiently strong to bear even an unusual load.

The Hindoo mukadam, who had erected the scaffolding, said the materials used were sufficiently strong, and were of the quality used by him in erecting scaffoldings in respect of several other buildings. The weight on the scaffolding was heavy. There were two bricklayers at work, six women labourers, and a lot of bricks and mortar.

A Hindoo Naikin, who superintended the female labourers, said the women congregated on the scaffolding to such an extent that she was obliged to call on them to move on. Other workmen deposed in support of this statement.

Mr. Kirkpatrick closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Nowroji N. Katrak said he was L. C. E. (Bombay) and A.M.I.C.E. (London). As Superintendent of Streets and Buildings in the Bombay Municipality, for the last seven years, he had seen hundreds of such bulls in the Divisions under his charge; also the erection of a large number of scaffoldings. Under the order of his superiors, he visited the scaffolding in question on the day following the accident. He visited it eight times in all, and went up to it on as many occasions. It was not a rashly and negligently constructed scaffolding, but was a fairly good one for this class of work. For the raising of girders it was not strong enough. The materials used were fairly good. A scratch-mark indicated that the particular putlog must have rested on the wall at least 10½ inches. According to the Indian Standard work on engineering, the top putlog should not have been built into the wall. In this case the fall was due to accident and to overloading.

Cross-examined, witness said the overloading caused the ledgers and the putlogs to break, and the particular putlog came out for that reason.

The sessions were adjourned till Monday morning

SURAT NOTES.

The weather conditions have been the chief object of interest during the last few days, writers our correspondent. A few showers have fallen, but not sufficient to do any real good. The crops are still in fair condition: the jowari leaves, though beginning to droop under a baldday sun, revive again with the night dews. There is already great scarcity of grass, and the price has more than doubled since June. The cattle in many of the coast villages are being driven inland in search of pasture.

Of social activities there is little to record. It was at one time intended to hold a Surat week; but this idea had to be abandoned as neither Broach nor Kaira nor Panch Mahals were able to accept the invitation to take part. Last week another concert was given at the Collector's bungalow, when much fresh talent disclosed itself. The orchestra was, as usual, small but excellent. At the conclusion the gramophone was turned on, and the audience had the opportunity of judging how nearly the tones of Melba and Santley are approached by the best voices in Surat.

The Badminton shed is now finished and furnished in every detail. As all the debentures are taken up and a satisfactory scheme for paying them off has been formulated, nothing remains but to make the fullest possible use of it.

HERR A. WAGNER, editor of the "Tageblatt," of Berlin, is visiting Victoria, B. C., for a few days after a good deal of fatiguing travel through Canada. Herr Wagner's mission to the Dominion of Canada is principally to obtain trustworthy information regarding the opportunities which this country presents for immigrants from Germany or Austria, especially those who possess small capital. About the end of July Herr Wagner started on his return journey. Meanwhile he is sending to Germany special descriptive articles which will appear in the "Tageblatt." He is also gathering material for a course of illustrated lectures to be delivered on his return to Germany throughout the Austrian and German Empires.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA FLUID

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

PRESERVES, NOURISHES, ENRICHES THE HAIR.
CURES SCURF, DANDRIFF AND BALDNESS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.

GOLDEN COLOUR FOR FAIR OR GREY HAIR.

BOTTLES 3/6, 7/-, 10/6 OF CHEMISTS, STORES AND
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Mostly as novelist, essayist, and critic, than as dramatist is Mr. Israel Zangwill known in this country for the few plays he has written—the few successful ones, at any rate—have all been produced in America. Early next month, however, we shall have the author of "The Children of the Ghetto" among us as the writer of a romantic comedy founded on an early novelette of his own, and called "Merely Mary Ann." If the opinion of the critical press of America is any guide to us in our speculation upon the play's prospects on this side of the ocean, the Duke of York's Theatre, where it is to see English light is likely to experience the somewhat unfamiliar sensation of prosperity. It is no secret that Mr. Charles Frohman who will "present" "Merely Mary Ann" to English audiences, has been shadowed with cruel determination by the agents of ill-luck during his tenancy of the Duke of York's and that he is prepared to extend an affectionate welcome to a pronounced success."

In a certain sense Mr. Zangwill's comedy is as much of the domestic as the romantic sort, for Mary Ann is merely, in the earlier part of the story, a poor little lodging-house drudge—a simple country girl who has found her way to London in her search for work, and been obliged, in the interest of keeping body and soul together, to accept the position of "Marchioness" in a cheap "Bording Establishment." Her affections, in these surroundings are won by a talented but penniless composer of music, with the romantic name of Lancelot to sustain; and when this young gentleman has for some reason or other to seek new lodgings, the ingenuous Mary Ann begs him to take her with him. Although recognising the baseness of his consent to such a proposal, seeing that it is made by a young lady who knows nothing of the ways of the world, the composer does consent; but on the eve of the elopement, or the time arranged for it, Mary Ann receives news from America that a brother there has died and left her a fortune, and Lancelot ashamed of his original intentions with regard to the girl, decides that the right thing to do is to part company. And this, in spite of the little servant's innocent entreaty to him to take her away all the same, they actually do, reaching the end of the third act with their separation.

In the book of Merely Mary Ann the story ended here, but Mr. Zangwill knows as much about audiences as most dramatists, and has provided the necessary "happy ending." This comes in an additional fourth act, "after a lapse of six years," in the course of which Mary Ann and Lancelot, still parted, have respectively become a beautiful and accomplished young woman, and a rich and famous composer. Nor has the author of Merely Mary Ann been unmindful of certain other requisites and necessaries of well-regulated modern comedy, for he has thrown in a highly-pronounced gilded youth who is a lord a country vicar, who is a bore; a "Society" journalist, and an impecunious peeress, who "runs" rich people with the fever for being on speaking terms with titles. The lovers meet at the mansion of the ex-lodging-house drudge, and as Mary Ann, who is now Marianne, has remained true to her first love, in spite of many tempting offers from "eligible aristocrats with no money," Lancelot makes a proposal of marriage, and the final curtain descends on the customary found embrace. But no one will say that Mr Zangwill's lapse into the conventional is not necessary to the welfare of his play.

Miss Robson, the young actress who played the part of Mr. Zangwill's heroine when Merely Mary Ann was produced at the Garden Theatre, New York, in January, and who has been engaged for the same agreeable duty in the Duke of York's Theatre presentation, has not been on the stage for more than three years and a half, and is vastly delighted, as well she need be, with the prospect of adding to her record the achievement of the position of a London leading lady. The American actress whose style is said to have much in it of the mixed comedy and emotion of Mrs. Kendal's, made her first appearance in New York as the heroine of the sensational drama, Arizona, and scored a success on the instant. She was next seen in In a Balcony, not as Juliet (for as yet Miss Robson has made no venture in the field of Shakespeare), but in the character of an equally romantic, if less poetical young lady of the name of Constance; and when she had finished fascinating the American public in this piece, she appeared with Mr. Kyrle Bellew in a "Gentleman of France" (the first dramatisation of Stanley Weyman's famous romantic novel), playing with great charm the part of Mlle. De la Vire. One more long engagement after that, in a play called "Audrey," and Miss Eleanor Robson, at the direct invitation of the author, "created" the part we are to see her in at the Duke of York's next month—the pathetic little girl who from "Merely Mary Ann," the drudge of a shrewish lodging-house keeper, develops into a woman of much importance in Society.

After so long an absence from England that people who do not see the theatrical papers of the profession must have thought that she had given up acting and gone into retirement, Miss Susie Vaughan has turned up from Australia, and at once been secured by Mr. Zangwill for the part of his poor peeress, Lady Chelmer. All who know how delightful Miss Vaughan can be in characters requiring to be played in the manner of the fine lady who descends to shady methods of making money but does the descent in a perfectly dignified and even virtuous spirit, will see at a glance, as it were, that the needy aristocrat of Merely Mary Ann is in the very best of hands for its interpretation. Mr. Zangwill himself says he was thinking of Miss Susie Vaughan's methods when he fashioned the character, and hoped that he would one day have the opportunity of casting her for Lady Chelmer. By great good luck, for author as well as actress, and for the public, too, Miss Vaughan happened to return to England at the very moment that Mr. Zangwill was preparing the London cast for his play, and the author lost no time in securing for his "smart" Society lady the mortal model (dramatically speaking) upon which the character was shaped. The clever comedienne, elder sister of the lamented Kate Vaughan, seems to have made some mysterious arrangement with the passing years whereby they were to go their way without interfering either with her face, her figure, or her spirits. She is the same Susie Vaughan of the earlier days of Hawtrey comedy, and many people must think it is just one of her little jokes when she introduces to them her big married daughter.

In his incessant search for novelty, a sport in which he is frequently rewarded for his energy by coming up with his quarry, Mr. Albert Gilmer makes startling discoveries sometimes. His latest remarkably discovery is that Tschaikowsky can be turned to account for music-hall purposes, and not to bad account at that. A giddy young married lady, who neglects her husband for bridge and its gamble, is one evening so overcome by the creepy strains of Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic Symphony" as to see visions, and the visions are illustrative of the sudden decease of her hard-working and unhappy partner—not at bridge, but at matrimony. As the music draws to a close a message is brought to her telling her of the death in reality of the husband and the new repentant lady falls to the floor in a faint as the curtain drops. Not a particularly cheerful turn for presentation at a variety theatre but it is well done by Miss Theodora Diehl who is very handsome and highly dramatic and is an unmistakeable contribution of strength to the efforts of those who have engaged themselves to raise the tone of the music-hall stage. Fortunately Mr Gilmer has plenty of matter on his programme of the lively kind—such contrasts to gloom as Mr. Will Evans, a humorist of the knock-about order, but still a humorist, and one who evokes the heartiest laughter from the moment he rushes on to the moment he tumbles off; Mr. Gus Elen, Mr. Tom Costello, and Mr. Wilkie Bard.

The man who is doing such wonderful things at the Hippodrome cultivates no air—I was going to say airs—of the professional magician. He affects no mystery of manner in private life, and is just what you would not expect a great illusionist to be—a high-spirited man of the City commercial type, handsome, merry, and wholly free from conceit. Commerce, as a matter of fact, was what he was trained for, but his success as an amateur conjurer at charity bazaars led to his being persuaded to take up an occasional sport as a regular business, and he soon became known to the public as one of the most skilful illusionist of Variety land. If he had followed the life for which his parents intended him, the city office he served would have had in him a pretty cute and industrious worker. Continual labour to him is continual joy and sustenance, and there is little doubt that his energetic temperament would have brought him to the front of whatever vocation he might have chosen to settle down to. When he is not working at the theatre, he is busy at home either with the mental or the practical machinery of some new trick or other. Nearly every new thing he uses upon the stage is of his own design or manufacture, and he wouldn't dream of taking a holiday, however brief, without taking also a rough plan of the visible apparatus of a contemplated fresh illusion to ponder over and develop.

Carl Hertz tells a most refreshing story of his experience with a party of cardsharpers on one of his many trips across the Atlantic. One evening, in the smoking-room of the steamer, he noticed that a young Englishman of the gilded type was losing hundreds of pounds at poker with a gang of unmistakable swindlers. By the time the play was over the youth had lost something beyond a thousand pounds, and Carl Hertz, suspecting "foul play," and feeling sorry for the victim, who had arranged to join their game on the following night, determined to warn him, and to arrange a method of revenge. It was planned that when play was "beginning to get interesting," on the next night, the youth should feign indisposition, and ask Mr. Hertz to take his hand. The night came: the party began their little game—that is the swindlers began their "little game." Events shaped as they had been prepared, and Carl Hertz "took a hand."

The conjurer played "straight" enough for a few hands, just to encourage the men, who thought a new pigeon had flown into their trap; but soon Hertz noticed them making signs to one another, so when it came round to his turn to deal he "did things" to the pack, with the consequence that the first man got four Jacks, the next four Queens, the third four Kings, and the fourth himself four aces. Quickly the swindlers began raising the stakes, until all the money and all the jewellery they had about them littered up the table before them. The critical moment arrived. The man with the Jacks gleefully exposed his cards; the Queen hand came next, and was in turn laughed at by the proprietor of the four Kings who began to scoop in the cash rings pins and watches. Saying that he too was fortunate in his hand Carly Herz stopped the croupier-like action of the four-King man and presented his four aces for inspection. In a flash the gamblers knew they had been tricked and one man felt in his hippocket for his revolver. But before he could draw it he was seized and then the famous illusionist denounced the three players as a set of thieves. They were put in irons charged at New York and received two years imprisonment. The young Englishman got all his money back and the surplus was given to the sailors' charities.

An ordinary echo is a curious thing, but according to the statements of a Frenchman at a watering-place in the Pyrenees, one echo on the Franco-Spanish frontier is far from ordinary. "As soon as you have spoken," said the Frenchman, who had secured an audience of wide-eyed tourists, "you hear distinctly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier it pervades the Spanish league."

For Discriminating Smokers.

STATE EXPRESS

CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555, Ordinary Size, 1R. 8As. per tin of 50. No. 999, Extra Quality, Gold Tipped, 2Rs. 4As. per tin of 50.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO.
D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO Co., LONDON, Eng.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note

There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Eelectro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30 Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles, Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

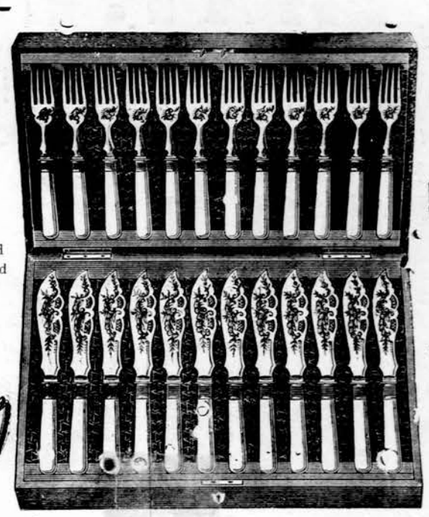
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot:
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot
Fluted and Hand engraved, Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated, on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE"

The Great Hair Producer and Restorer. FOR THE HAIR

THE FINEST DRESSING. SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

ROYAL TESTIMONY.

OVERWHELMING PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF HARLENE.

"Monsieur Philosophow is commanded by
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF GREECE
to forward Cheque for the six bottles of 'Harlene' duly received."

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE
writes: "Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction. H.R.H. wishes six more bottles of 'Harlene' sent as soon as possible."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS GEORGE OF RUSSIA
writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent H.I.H. when still Princess Marie of Greece."

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA
writes: "I enclose cheque in settlement of account for 'Harlene.'"

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SPARTA
"Requires six bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene' for the Hair, sent per Express Parcel Post."

H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE
writes: "Please send me three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair by return."

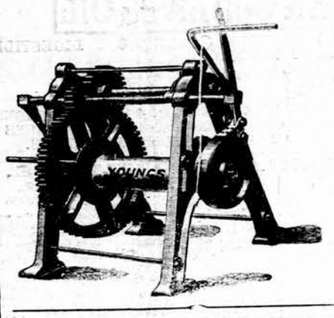
H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE
writes: "Please forward three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair at once."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN
"Requests large bottle 'Harlene' for the Hair sent at once."

Mrs. LANGTRY, the charming Actress Manager, writes: "Previous to my using HARLENE, my hair had become brittle and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for 18 months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend Harlene too highly."

1/-, 2/6, and (3 times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the World.

EDWARDS' 'HARLENE' CO. 95 & 96, High Holborn, London.



YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.
HOISTING CRABS
For Hand or Power.
Lifts and Hoists.
Railway Plant.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 72.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PEN

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pe

Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, & I separately examined by experienced hands, any found defective are discarded.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LT

WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Dainty Skin

is a precious possession. It is made and kept dainty by

'DARTRING' LANOLINE

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE'
Collapsible tubes
'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET SOAP

Demand the genuine

Manufactured by Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALITY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AT THE END OF A SALE

there are always a few odd lots left to be cleared out!

We intend to devote

the first three days in the month of September, to the object

Of Clearing out these lots!

We bring this to your notice, as we believe there will be such

Irresistible Bargains available,

that you will regret having missed them if you do not come.

The Days are Thursday, Friday, Saturday

in this week, and we shall clear out, regardless of cost,

ALL GOODS ON THE FIVE LARGE TABLES IN OUR MAIN SHOW ROOM.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle

ELLIMAN'S

EMBROCATION

190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS Have secured a copy of the

Elliman First Aid Book

For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, 192 pp., Illustrated.

Per 1/- Copy.

BUT

If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, 2/6, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.

ADDRESS—

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS.

The **Elliman** R.E.P. Book.

FIRST AID to ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS, HYGIENE OF THE ATHLETE, MASSAGE, &c. 256 pp., Illustrated.

Price 1/- post free throughout the World, stamps or postal order (Foreign Stamps accepted), or upon receipt of booklet covers from 3 bottles of ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, or slight of bills showing purchase of three 1/1½ size, or one 2/9 or 4/- bottle.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Cornsa when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.

Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

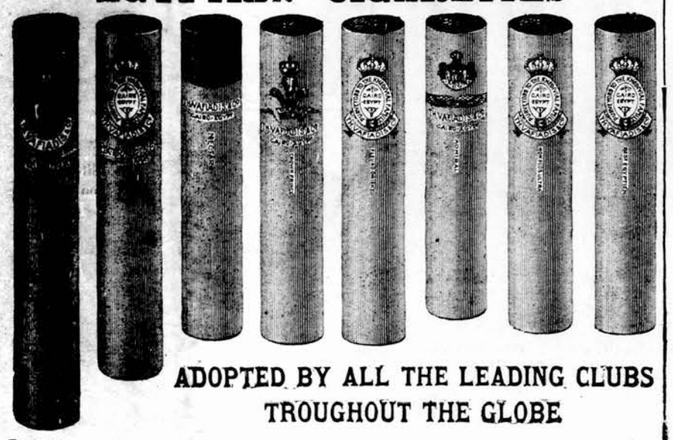
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES



ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100

Rs. 7 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4 Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

A SOLVED QUESTION.

THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be so largely distributed?

The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

To the above facts it is due that their Cigarettes are so highly praised and smoked by the throng, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to all others.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—RANGOON.

MAX MINCK & CO., LD.

Watch Manufacturers and Jewellers, LAHORE AND SIMLA.

Rs. 11-8 only GIVE ONE A TRIAL.

THE

TALKATIVE VICTORIA WATCH.

If Watches could speak, what tales some of them could tell!

They *do* speak!

Every Watch tells what sort of dealers sold it.

Every Watch speaks of the good or bad business judgment of the Man Behind the Counter.

Some Watches cry out against the concerns that made them.

Twenty thousand Victoria Keyless Watches to-day are shouting their praise throughout the world, that their manufacture is perfect time-keeping to every purchaser.

Twenty thousand tongues are speaking well of us.

VICTORIA KEYLESS, Rs. 11-8, with Chain, Rs. 12-8.

GUARANTEED THREE YEARS.

MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE AND SIMLA.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

TEAS,

Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES,

Fresh and Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES,

Perfection.

PROVISIONS,

always fresh and good alike.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS.

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN

OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by Hand **For Infants and Invalids**

1.—MELLIN'S FOOD yields, when dissolved in milk, A PERFECT FOOD AFTER NATURE'S MODEL, containing all the materials required for the support and nourishment of the whole body.

2.—MELLIN'S FOOD is rich in substances which are in such a condition that they can AT ONCE PASS INTO THE LIVING STREAM OF BLOOD.

3.—MELLIN'S FOOD is entirely FREE FROM starch.

4.—MELLIN'S FOOD does not contain cane-sugar.

5.—MELLIN'S FOOD is carefully manufactured on the strictly scientific principles from the BEST MALT and WHEATEN FLOUR.

6.—MELLIN'S FOOD, being quite soluble, is FREE FROM HUSKS AND INDIGESTIBLE MATTER.

7.—MELLIN'S FOOD admits of the preparation being varied according to the directions given, to meet the requirements of the strong and vigorous, as well as the weak and ailing.

8.—MELLIN'S FOOD increases the digestibility of Cow's Milk, BOTH FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

9.—MELLIN'S FOOD may be GIVEN SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK, making subsequent WEANING AN EASY TASK.

MELLIN'S FOOD may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS IN 1-LB. TINS.

PEEK, FREAN & Co's

WINE MIXED

BISCUITS.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

PREPARED FROM THE

CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

(NON-ALCOHOLIC).

DO NOT ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES—worthless imitations made from cheap Lemon Juice or Chemicals—but insist upon having **ROSE'S** in the well-known embossed Bottles.

SOOTHING TO THE SKIN.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP

gives that refreshing feeling of thorough purification, as well as protection against contagious diseases.

(10% Crystal Carbolic).

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

THAT

BEST for Cycles, Motor Cycles, Motor Cars

Clincher Tyres

WORLD FAMED FOR

DURABILITY, RELIABILITY, RESILIENCY, SPEED,

No Wires. Easiest to Detach. Thoroughly Vulcanised.

WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE IN THE WORLD.

A WON CLINCHER CYCLE TYRE

IS A CLINCHER

Sole Manufacturers THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO., Ltd., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Write for Illustrated Booklet. Mailed FREE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, whose it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with DE JONGH'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with the Signature, and the Signatures of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

The Remington Typewriter.

By Royal Warrant

To H. M. The King.

Provides prompt, adequate and willing service.

This is what you must have in your office if you desire to increase and extend your business.

A progressive policy is the mainstay of a successful business.

The REMINGTON Typewriter is a progressive Typewriter.

That is why you cannot afford to do without it.

Price List and full particulars upon application to

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO., 99, CRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of and "colorable or other imitation thereof.'

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BALARESSO'S SANDAL CAPSULES

---

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION CURE SPECIFIC

Manufactured by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Sanitary Chemical Works at No. 125, Mansfield Street, Portland Road, London, W., and printed at the Western Press near the Post Office, Argyle Street, Regent Street, London, W.

AGENTS.—London: [illegible]

Mr. E. G. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]